Notes
of
Lectures delivered
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External Organs of Generation

1. Vestibule - Bounded anteriorly by the Clitoris, posteriorly by the meatus urinarius, laterally by the Labia Minora.

Guide to the Meatus Urinarius. The walls of the vagina coming together form at their top a little tubercle immediately above which is found the meatus. The best method of introducing the Catheter is to insert the finger into vagina, then slip the catheter down on palmer surface of finger until it reaches the tubercle, depress the instrument a little and it will enter the meatus.

2. Meatus Urinarius. It is the mouth of the urethra. The urethra is about 1½ inch long, it extends upward and backward just on the upper wall of vagina: it is composed of muscular tissue, seems to be a continuation of the bladder & is very distensible.

3. Hymen - A membrane seperating the internal from the external organs of generation. It is usually concave on its anterior surface. it may however take different shapes: thus it may be a circle open at the middle, or it sometimes covers the whole entrance of vagina, being perforated by numerous small openings: again, it may consist of several strong, fibrous, bands.

4. Caruncula Myrtiformis - These are found on the borders of the vagina, they are supposed to be the remains of the ruptured Hymen.

5. Fossa Navicularis. Found in anterior edge of the Perineum - one half an inch in length - one fourth of an inch wide - its anterior edge

is the Hymen - its posterior the fourchette.
Secretory apparatus. Two classes of glands. Sebaceous covering all the mucus membranes of the great organs and muciparous, found in the vestibule, meatus urinarius, and a few on the sides of the Vagina. Vulvo-Vaginal glands, are situated, one on each side, midway between the anterior and posterior commissure. The secretion of these glands has been mistaken for semen of the Female. The female has no semen. These glands enlarge by much indulgence in venery.
C Vagina. A cylindrical membranous canal, its direction is a curve, convex posteriorly, concave anteriorly, following the axis of the pelvis. It is closed in a quiescent state. its walls are perpendicular in front and horizontal posteriorly. The ordinary length of the Vagina is about four (4) inches although it varies from two and a half (2½) to six inches. It is in relation to the bladder and uretha anteriorly, posteriorly in in relation to rectum, being joined to it the rectum by a double fold of peritoneum. Its interior is lined with mucus membrane in transverse rugae, & is supplied with numerous glands.
) Structure composed of spongy erectile tissue interposed between membranous laminae.
The bulb of the Vagina, is a cavernous body, found on the Anterior surface of Vagina, between the Clitoris and the anterior wall of the Vagina, is one inch long and one half an inch broad.*
* 1½ broad 3/4 inch long ½ inch thick

When the Vagina is over sensitive to the act of coition give Sepia; if that fails Rhus Tox.

7 Uterus. The Organ of gestation and parturition, it is pear shaped, its axis that of Superior Strait, it extends from before backwards & from above downwards, — Situated about middle of pelvis — Divided into body and neck — Its connections are very distensible, moves in all directions, hence we have Anteversions, retroversions, right and left lateral versions — its volume varies with age, at puberty it has attained natural size, at 45 or 50 years it diminishes away. — It is about 3 inches long from fundus to apex, its long transverse diameter is one and a half (1½) inches, at the apex or neck it is about a half an inch in all directions.

At the Menstrual period the Uterus enlarges in size.

It never returns to its normal size & weight after having borne children.

Its weight at puberty is from six to ten ~~ounces~~, after child-birth twelve ~~ounces~~

The situation of the Organ varies, at birth it is completely above the superior strait, at ten years (10 yrs) sinks down, and at puberty is completely below the Superior strait.

Sometimes the neck of the Uterus becomes curved on itself, this is called flexion — and according to the direction

which it takes is styled Anteflexion, Retroflexion, or Lateroflexion; this deformity may be congenital or result from Flexion, if congenital nothing can be done for it. It has two surfaces, external and internal, – is divided into two faces, two borders, a base, and an apex.

Anterior Surface, slightly convex – is in relation to bladder with its inferior fourth – the superior three fourths are in relation to peritoneum, sometimes with convolutions of small intestines

Posterior Surface quite convex, is in relation with convolutions of small intestines and rectum.

Borders – They are slightly convex – are in relation ~~to~~ with and give attachment to the Broad Ligaments at the anterior portion, also the Round Ligaments and Fallopian Tubes, thus leaving the body of the Uterus in the posterior part of the pelvis.

The Broad Ligaments divide the ~~body~~ cavity of the pelvis into two parts.

The base of the Uterus looks upwards & forwards, and is in relation with the small intestines. The fundus comes almost to a level with the superior strait. The inferior extremity is embraced by the Vagina

Neck – There is a difference in the neck of the Uterus in different females. The neck is divided into two portions Infra and Supra Vaginal – The Vagina an-

braces the neck at the superior two thirds.

Infra Vaginal portion in virginas always smooth. The feel of the opening of the Uterus in virgins is like the tip of the nose, it is from one half to three fourths of an inch long, and is called Os tincae, from its resemblance to a tench's mouth. In women who have borne children the neck of the Uterus raises in proportion to the number of children. The parturient act ruptures the neck of the Uterus and causes tubercles. The neck will return more & more to its natural condition

The Internal Surface is subdivided into Cavity of the body and cavity of the neck.

The Cavity of the Body is triangular with an opening at each extremity of the base. The Internal Os extends from the body into the neck.

Cavity of the neck - The Mucus Membrane of it presents an appearance called Arbor vitae. it is fusiform in shape

The cavity of the body is triangular, with an opening at each end of the base. The cavity of the neck is fusiform. The internal os is smaller than the external

During gestation, the body develops from above downards; the neck from below upwards, the enlargements meeting at the internal os which is the last to give way.

The Uterine cavity contains a number of white vessicles, or mucip arous glands; these were mistaken for eggs by Naboth, and hence have received the name of Ovula Nabothi.

The Uterus is composed of three coats, distinct from each other. the Internal, Middle and External coat.

The External coat is the peritoneum.

The Middle coat is a grayish, firm tissue, and creaks like a cartilage under the knife, it is a muscle whose fibres are disposed in such a direction that all the contractions tend to the centre; it becomes more or less redened during menstruation from congestion of blood, it also becomes more ~~redened~~ muscular in appearance as gestation goes on.

The internal coat is a mucus membrane and becomes red during Menstruation. The mucus membrane is separated from the muscular tissue by a white line of demarkation, it is closely adherent to the muscular coat, and is covered with white tubercles which are mucipparous glands — similar glands are found in the Cavity of the neck

Vessels. The uterus is supplied with Arteries from the Hypogastric — The veins empty into corresponding trunks.

Nerves come from the great Sympathetic, Hypogastric, and renal nerves. Ulceration of the neck of the uterus causes headache — and sympathies of other organs.

Ligaments of the Uterus.

Broad Ligaments — are a prolongation of the peritoneum. they divide the pelvis into two portions and arise from the anterior part of the borders of the uterus.

Round Ligaments arise at the junction of the lateral with the superior border: they are

composed of same substance as the uterus itself, are situated within the fold of the Broad Ligaments, and pass outwards and downards to enter abdominal ring; as they pass out of abdominal ring they carry with them a pouch of Peritoneum into the Labia Majora, forming the canal of Nuck. In some cases of prolapsus or retroversion it will cause pain in the abdominal ring.

Fallopian Tubes are four to five inches in length, in the recent subject, - They are composed of three substances or coats —

1.st Internal or Mucus.

2.nd Middle or muscular, which is a prolongation of the muscular coat of the Uterus,

3.rd The Peritoneum.

The diameter of the internal orifice is three sixteenths of an inch - of the cavity at the middle one fourth of an inch - at the abdominal opening three eights. It terminates in what is called the Fimbriated Extremity, this arrangement is to grasp the ovum when discharged from the Ovary - these extremities are not disturbed during sexual intercourse.

Ovary - is situated in Broad Ligament just back of Fallopian Tubes, are almond shaped - From the smallest part of the ovary comes off the ligament of the Ovary. The Ovaries increase in size during the menses. They are plump, and of a pinkish hue at puberty, after menstruation the discharge of the ovum leaves a scar; (if impregnated the scar is larger).

The ovary becomes shrivelled and weighs

about one drachm, after the period of child bearing.

It is composed of Peritoneum on outer side within that the Tunica Albuginea, inside that still the spongy mass, which when cut open reveals the Graafian vessicles, these, as they became more developed, approach the surface of the Ovary.

The grand support of the Uterus is the peritoneum

When wind is discharged from Uterus per vagina - it is relieved by Lycopodium.

Sensation of weakness in the Pubic and Sacro-Iliac symphyses, the patient cannot walk well is relieved by bandaging the hip.

Leucorrhoeal discharge with a terrible sense of depression - Murex purpurens

Graafian Vesicle - is a vesicle covered with a membrane the "vesicular membrane". - within that a delicate membrane called "Granular membrane", secreting a granular oily liquid, within this membrane is the egg proper. These two membranes belong to the ovary, and form, after the Ovum has burst through, the "Corpus Luteum".

The egg is found in the fluid secreted by the "Granular membrane". The granules are thick around the ovule.

The Ovule is covered by a membrane called the "vitelline membrane", this constitutes the "Chorion" in pregnancy. Inside the "vitelline membrane we find the "vitellus" - In the "vitellus" the "Germinal vessicle", this vessicle is white and surrounded by a thin membrane, within it is a round spot called the "Germinal Spot."

In early life the Graafian vessicle may be seen deeply imbeaed in the ovary, as the female advances in life toward puberty, one of these vessicles may be observed to rise toward external surface of the ovary - it fills with fluid - presses the egg hard against the outer covering of the ovary so as to form a ridge - this grows higher and higher - finally bursts the coats and escapes with all the fluid which surrounds it - The whole ovary becomes congested and red, also the Fallopian tubes and Uterus, so that the mucus membrane measures three eights of an inch in thickness sometimes, The amount discharged from the Vagina varies from two to five ounces.

It is this congestion that causes the Fallopian Tubes to grasp the Ovule. There is no reason why they should grasp the ovary in Sexual Intercourse. There is no rigidity in the female sexual organs during Coition - the glands secrete more - everything becomes relaxed.

The Corpus Luteum is always larger and formed more slowly after impregnation.

The process above described is called "Spontaneous Ovulation". In the human female it takes place every month after the age of 14 or 15 yrs. and from this fact has been Menstruation. It will thus occur monthly in a healthy female until she is 45 or 50 years old.

Menstruation

Physical Signs. Hair begins to appear upon the Mons Veneris and Vulva, the breasts become larger, nipple protrudes and gets sensitive, and the outlines of her form become more rounded.

Mental Changes - The voice is softer - She is shy

and seeks more retirement, has vague sensations of things she is yet a stranger to, she has pains in the lumbar and sacral regions, bearing down in the pelvis - her breasts swell, and sometimes she will have hysterical spasms.

The Menses appear at fourteenth year usually - last from three to five days and the discharge amounts to three or five ounces - is uncoagulable - The seat of the discharge is the mucous membrane, and it takes place every twenty-eight (28) days.

Generation.

Four conditions necessary -
1 Copulation. 2 Conception. 3 Gestation
4. Labor.

Conception. The spermatic fluid is a gelatinous, whitish fluid, secreted by the testicle. It consists of three portions - Spermatozoa, Spermatic granules, and a whitish consistent fluid, called Spermatic fluid. The Spermatozoa are found in all animals capable of fecundating - (There is no proof that they are living beings.)

Where does the contact between the fecundating fluid and the germ of the female take place?

Foetuses are sometimes found in the ovary - in the abdominal cavity, - thus giving positive proof that Conception does sometimes take place in the Ovary, - and we have no proof that it does take place anywhere else.

The communication takes place by a canal leading from the posterior wall of the vagina up through the Uterus - and into the ligament of the Ovary.

Conception is an unconscious act. The

most favorable period for conception is some time after menstruation.

Gestation. Gestation commences at the moment a woman becomes pregnant, it lasts 270 days.

The Ovule passes from Ovary into the Uterus in from ten to twelve days. The Corpus Luteum is composed of the walls of the vesicle

Remarkable changes take place in the Uterus during gestation - these consist of changes in volume, form, situation or direction -.

1st In volume, increases in its vertical diameter from three inches to twelve and a half (12½.), in the transverse from one and a half to nine and a half - in the Anteroposterior from three quarters to eight and three quarters or nine and a fourth inches.

2nd Shape changes, from being flattened it becomes rounder - spheroidal - and at the end of pregnancy ovoid

3rd Situation - The uterus ~~from~~ rises more and more out of the pelvis as it increases in size and at the fourth month is two or three finger's breadth above the pubis; at five months it is one finger's breadth below the umbilicus; at the sixth month it is one finger's breadth past the umbilicus -; three fingers' breadth at seven months; five at eight months; in the last fortnight of the ninth month begins to sink.

4th Direction - as the uterus is developed it inclines to the right side.

The neck also undergoes modifications in its consistence; its volume; its form; and its situation.

Its fibrous consistence begins to diminish after Conception: the most superficial or inferior part of the lips of the os tincae begins to soften.

Volume increases in thickness, grows more + more voluminous.

In primiparae it has the form of a spindle, the external orifice being closed or nearly so. In Multipara the external orifice is open - the cavity is funnel shaped - the base of the funnel being below.

Modifications of texture of the Uterus as pregnancy goes on.

The Peritoneal Coat opens so as to allow the uterus to develop - the broad ligaments decrease in size until they are lost - they grow at the same time.

In the mucus coat, all the glands become more developed; the mucus membrane is finally incorporated with the placenta - set redder.

The muscular coat becomes a more perfect muscle. The fibres cross each other at the neck and terminating there, produces the Arbor vitae appearance of the neck.

Vessels. They also increase in size, some of them attain the size of a Crow's quill. The Nerves increase in size.

The uterus in its ordinary state is almost devoid of sensibility, but becomes very sensitive as pregnancy progresses. It also acquires two new properties - Organic Contractility

Idleness is the mother of mischief. The moment a horse has done eating his oats he turns to and gnaws down his manger. Substitute labor for oats and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of man.

and elasticity. The organic contraction in the human female is always attended with pain, (this is not the case with other animals) and takes place independent of the will.

The sudden entrance of a physician will sometimes stop the pains, but they will soon come on again. The contractility is weakened by a great quantity of Liquor Amnii. In such cases puncture the membranes. A too protracted labor will sometimes weaken the contractility. Contractility remains for some time after death.

The elasticity of the uterus will cause the Placenta to come away. The Female should not have any after pains. The elasticity is stronger in Primiparae it becomes weakened by repeated child-bearing. Inflamation also weakens the elasticity.

If we find the Uterus does not decrease in size, if we find lochia of a ~~the~~ brown color and stringy, the mother complains of a sensation as if she had another child — Crocus

The uterus developing inclines to the right side below it is in contact with the neck of the bladder; anteriorally with the wall of the abdomen, sometimes we find the small intestines between it & the wall of the abdomen; posteriorly it is in relation to rectum below, to the sacro-vertebral angle and lumbar vertebra; superiorly with the mesentery, convolutions of the small intestines; right, laterally, with the walls of the pelvis, iliac vessels, psoas muscle, caecum & abdominal parieties; left, corresponding walls of the pelvis, iliac vessels, aorta, sigmoid flexure,

psoas muscle, and small intestines.

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As the Uterus rises out of the pelvis, the vagina becomes elongated and more curved; the uterus is also drawn as it were out of the vagina. The vagina also becomes larger, the mucus membrane in the last two or three months becomes covered with little prominences. The vagina secretes a profuse quantity of mucus during pregnancy. Borax the remedy.

Alumina when there is constipation, difficult of expelling, profuse discharge of mucus.

Sometimes it will occur in the early stage, then stops ~~again~~ and appears again in the later stage.

As the uterus rises takes with it the bladder, the uretha is then carried up under the Symphisis pubis. In such cases we should use the male catheter if required

Female is sometimes troubled with vesicular tenesmus, caused by the pressure between abdominal walls and uterus.

The pressure of the uterus upon the base of thorax will interfere with breathing.

The Mammae undergo important modifications during pregnancy. They begin to enlarge at commencement of pregnancy, at the end of the 2nd month nipples become larger and erectile: the skin grows darker around nipple, thus we find it at the end of the 4th month; The darker the fe-

male, the darker the areola. The veins grow more prominent in the breasts; this condition continues throughout the whole period of lactation.

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Signs of pregnancy are divided into Rational and Sensible.

Rational Signs. Disappearance of menses in a healthy female. (may menstruate after becoming pregnant).

Depression of the Umbilicus.

(When woman Menstruates during lactation. Calc & Silicia.)

Enlargement of the Abdomen. The breasts enlarge, and the areola is formed around the nipple. About the Sixth week the nausea, called "Morning Sickness," makes its appearance.

(With this nausea we often find a great quantity of salivation - Sulphur. 6000)

There is an alteration of urine in some cases, an appearance on the surface of pellicle like that on cold meat soup.

Sensible Signs. are derived either from auscultation or touch.

Touch, operation for. - Female may lie on her side, limbs should be flexed upon the body, at the edge of the bed. The index finger should be used. lubricate it well, should be introduced with the back of hand towards the vagina.

Palpation. Female on back - limbs drawn up. at 3½ or 4 months the uterus rises above above Symphisis pubis.

Percussion - The position of the female as in the last. We have a dull sound over the uterine region.

Touch and palpation. Introduce a finger - press on neck of the Uterus, and, with the hand placed on the abdomen, the motion may be felt.

If the uterus contains a tumor, the inequalities may be felt. If a mole, it will be rigid and harder than in a pregnant state.

During Menstruation pregnancy is often simulated; we should wait in such cases some time before making an examination.

The female begins to feel the motions of the foetus at three and a half or four months - at the fourth or fifth month, another person may feel it - (this is not a positive symptom.)

Ballottement. The female should stand. - Strike the uterus just back of the neck - by flexing the finger suddenly, and if the uterus contains a foetus you will get a sensation as of a weight falling upon your finger. This is a sure sign of pregnancy. The position of the foetus modifies the sensation; if it is a breech or shoulder presentation it will not be so sensible.

Auscultation. We can hear the sound of the foetal heart by means of the stethescope, on the left of the middle line of the abdomen about the Ovarian region. The number of beats is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred & sixty beats per minute. We may mistake the pulsations of the mother for foetal heart. It is first heard at the end of the 4th and the begining of the 5th month. If we hear

two distinct sounds, one on each side of the middle line, we may diagnose twin pregnancy.

The bellows murmur, is very much like the beats of the heart, is synchronous with the beats of the mother's heart; is caused by the placenta and is a swelling or blowing like sound. We can hear ~~the same~~ a similar sound in Chlorosis or when a fibrous tumor exists, and therefore it is of but little value as a sign of pregnancy

The best position for auscultation is upon the back with the legs flexed; should move the Stethescope from the left toward the middle.

Reckon the period of Gestation from the disappearance of the Menses. 270 days.

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Treatment of Menstrual irregularities.

Amenorrhoea.

This is an absence of the menses - it may result from the want of a proper development, that is there may be no Uterus or Ovary. If the menses are retained we have the symptoms of fullness and other signs of a foreign body. such a condition may be caused by a want of an os to the Uterus, or else the Cause may be in the Vagina, or imperforate hymen, or the Vulva may be agglutinated. A female may enjoy good health and never menstruate, although Ovulation goes, and she may become pregnant. Where the Cause is mechanical we must employ mechanical means to relieve.

Remedies.

When the menses have never appeared

Causticum. For females of a yellowish Complexion, weakly, rather scrofulous; they are apt to be melancholy, look at the dark side of every-thing - Colicky - Hysterical. Pinching pain in Sacrum every time she ought to menstruate. Eyelids so heavy that she cannot keep them up.

Graphites - When the female is course, rough-looking with a tendency to obesity, - weakly - bloated Swelling of the feet - itching blotches - Erysipelatous redness of the face - Swelling of the feet, or when there is pale, thin and scanty menses. Herpetic eruptions on the face. Finger nails brittle; obstinate constipation.

Kali. Carb.. Organic disease of the heart perhaps or where there is a strong disposition to phthisis. - Alternate redness and paleness of the face. Dyspnoea and palpitation of the heart. Constipation. Large difficult stool once a week. Good deal of stitching pain.

Pulsatilla - The patient has a mild, tearful disposition, cry easily, She has either no appetite or else a good appetite with aversion to food; bad taste, particularly in the morning, a slippery taste (a rough taste as of saw-dust indicates Sulp) nothing tastes good, water tastes bitter, Toothache flying from one place to another. Hemicrania flying from one side to the other. Swelling of the calf of the leg which is hot also Swelling of the feet and ankles. Worse in the afternoon and towards evening - Better in the open air, or cold air - Made much worse by warm drinks. The muscles are flabby and soft. Worse toward evening or in the first part of the night. Freckled face.

Sulphur. There is a sense of heat on top

of the head, wants water on it all the time - Cold feet - She has excessive appetite, yet loses flesh. Piles sore, bleeding, and tender. Itching leucorrhoea - weak spells. Wants dinner about 11 O'clock. Sense of weight in the stomach.

Sepia. Yellow saddle across the nose - yellow spots on the face here and there, - White tender and delicate skin. Constipation, sense of weight in the anus. Cold hands and feet - Terrible flashes of heat at the time she ought to menstruate, Burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Urine very offensive with clay like sediment
Sense of emptiness in the pit of stomach
Ferrum. In females with a fiery red face, and who have all the debility which characterises this remedy.

Cocculus Indicus. Where we find the patient very weak, she will hardly be able to answer you a word, She will have pains in her back running into the abdomen. will be hysterical + have difficulty in breathing. There will be uneasiness, sighs, sadness, and occasionally a discharge of a few drops of black blood.
Abdominal cramps
Lycopodium. Where there is sour mouth and occasionally sour vomiting. Sensation of fullness clear up to the throat, she can't eat anything. Passage of wind from the vagina - Loud borborygmus. Dryness of the vagina - If she wants to pass water she must wait a long time. Great pain in the back when desiring to pass water. Milky leucorrhoea

Magnesia Carb. She has sore throat when she should menstruate, also has heart-burn and great acidity of stomach.

Conium. When the breasts are either flabby and shriveled, or more often swollen, hard, and painful; stinging pains in the neck of the uterus. Can't turn over in bed without experiencing a sensation as if the house were falling on her. (there is no dizziness when she lies still) The Urine flows and stops and then flows again and stops & so on; (intermitting flow). Constipation with a sore, bruised feeling in the abdomen. Painful pimples on the mons.

Natrum Muriaticum is the remedy when the patient wakes with a tensive headache, She is melancholy; has a strong aversion to bread. Pimples and itching about the anus; falling off of the hair; stinging and tearing pain in the teeth.

Petroleum. Painful pressure in the rectum made worse by walking, sometimes it will turn to stitches while walking. Diarrhoea all day, none at night.

Sabina is indicated when there is pain in the sacrum running to the pubes. Slight sense of motion in the abdomen. She may have been menstruating all right, but it suddenly ceases, and there takes place a foetid milky leucorrhoea.

Cuprum Acet. When there are intolerable abdominal cramps extending into the chest, with nausea, retching, and vomiting sometimes nothing but clear froth. Sometimes there will be convulsions like epilepsy.

Nux Vomica – In females who are plethoric, hasty and passionate. There is Constipation, no appetite; she can't sleep after 3 O'clock in the morning. Frequent desire for stool & urine stool large, hard, & difficult: urine in small quantities with scalding.

Nulcamara – Takes cold easily, which seems to settle in the skin and cause blotches all over the skin. Takes cold in head easily – Warts more or less on hands; breasts sometimes hard and engorged. Suppression of the menses from taking cold.

Silicia. Smarting, acrid, corrosive leucorrhoea, with colic and cutting pain, usually accompanied with constipation. Momentary attacks of sudden blindness

Aconite – Can't get up without vertigo coming on – may or may not be fever – particularly adapted to plethoric young girls accustomed to sedentary habits.

Baryta Carb. A dwarfish person – where the developement and growth has been retarded.

Calcarea Carb. When there is vertigo on going up stairs; swelling of the pit of stomach, like a saucer turned bottom

up; Can't bear her clothes ~~tight~~ around her waist on account of the swelling; great fatigue in walking. Sometimes there is a vicarious menstruation.

Chamomilla, is the remedy for quarrelsome patients: one cheek will be red, the other pale May have been menstruating all right, when the menses have stopped from suppressed perspiration

Phosphorus. (This is a great remedy in vicarious Haemorrhages, Which may come from wounds, anus, urethra, lungs, and gums) For suppressed Menses in young persons who have menstruated regularly and profusely. Stitches in the breasts, Stitches darting up through pelvis. Suitable for females who are tall and slender in form. Constipation like dogs stool, thin, dry and hard. Great vertigo on rising in the mornings.

Sabadilla. This remedy is similar to Sulp. Sep. and Puls. Special indications are burning rumbling pain through the abdomen worse at night

Valeriana. If the patient has drunk a great deal of Chamomile Tea.

Alumina. Similar to Calcarea. Constipation, Straining whether the stool is hard or soft.

Arsenicum. When there is a great deal

of prostration, weary, frail look; there is a strong desire for acids, coffee, and brandy. Fainting turns. Intolerable thirst, cold clammy sweat; Great pain through left chest.

Belladonna. Throbbing headache; Great sense of heat in the head; Can't bear a jar; Eyes red. Legs become numb from sitting a little while. Motions all quick. Sometimes vomiting of blood and passings of blood from the rectum.

Borax. Stitching pain in the right pectoral region. Fears a downward motion

Crocus. Bloated - bounding in the abdomen

Lachesis. If all her sufferings are made worse by sleeping and relieved by eating; urine frothy; great aching in the legs. Or there may be a few drops of blood from the nose, with headache and vertigo, instead of the Menses

Muriate Mag. Sleepless nights. Hysterical - Terrible constipation the stools are large & dry and crumble as soon as they come to the verge of the anus.

Sarsaparilla. If she has terrible pain in the urethra up to the meatus just as she concludes passing water.

Stramonium. When she has a red face

puffed up with blood, she is afraid of darkness and sorrow and is full of fantastical hallucinations and strange ideas.

Ipecac is the remedy when there is a constant nausea. She may be of a blue color. Feeling about the navel as if clutched with the hand.

Plumbum. Pain as if the abdomen were drawn to the back, distress of mind.

Phos. Acid. For females who have grown too rapidly, talking tires them in the chest. Also if they pass a large quantity of pale urine in the night.

Ignatia is especially indicated when there is grief, often sighing - takes a deep breath every little while: sense of emptiness in the pit of stomach: great sense of fatigue as though she had walked a long distance.

China, ringing in the ears, and usually great nervousness.

Iodine. Patient can't ascend without great exhaustion. The pains are relieved by eating Lach

Merc. Sol. Oedematous swelling of the feet and hands, and face; sickly look; inclined to salivation

Nat. Carb. Physical and mental weakness: heaviness in the limbs, great aversion to movement; rather irritable; strong disposition to sadness. They are so averse to move, that they won't help themselves.

Nux Moschata. Where there is a spasmodic tendency. Sleepy all the while; fainting spells

Opium. When fright has caused the menses to cease: red face with drowsiness & twitching. Opium has the red face but not the weakness of Ferrum.

Staphisagria, if you find the patient very sensitive to mental impressions. She feels all you say.

Veratrum album. Pale, leaden-colored face, vomiting and diarrhea, cold hands and feet. &c

Bryonia - Nose bleed instead of the menses. Swelling of the joints.

Chelidonium. Pain under the right shoulder blade at the inner lower angle, sometimes running through into the chest causing great difficulty of breathing. May cease after the effort to menstruate passes off.

Digitalis. When she can't put her hand above her head or reach over the table without causing a fluttering of the heart

Aurum. When there is a tendency to commit Suicide

Secale. For thin, lifeless, scrawny sort of female, they awake in the night sobbing.

Rhus. Fox. In rheumatic sort of females, with a regular Rhus rheumatism.

Viola Tricolor. If she have vivid, amorous dreams (one dose acts two months)

Mezereum. Pain in left Malar bone running towards the ear at every Menstrual period.

Dysmenorrhoea

All the remedies mentioned under Amenorrhoea may be used in Dysmenorrhoea or Metrorrhagia, if they only present the Characteristic indications.

Coffea is the remedy when there is great nervous restlessness and excitability: pinching pain in the Iliac region. The sufferings are often attended with coldness and stiffness. the flow at the same time is profuse

Chamomilla. Fainting fits, thirst, coldness of the limbs; (Lower limbs particularly); pale face; violent Colic with tender abdomen. Profuse flow of a deep dark color: hard, aching, pain in the pit of the stomach.

Crocus. Dark and stringy blood. (The same Characterises all the haemorrhages of this remedy) Cutting thrusts from the genital Organs to right Hypochondrium.

Cocculus Indicus. The sufferings often cause syncope (like Cham in that respect). The discharge is fitful and scanty. no regularity. Cold Shivering in the Mammae. Menses too late, scanty, thin, and pale discharge.
Graphites. Menses always late, discharge often scanty and thin. Pains in the back and morning sickness as though she were pregnant. Constipation before and diarrhoea after the menses. Painless swelling of the face

Phosphorus. Blue circle around the eyes, patient usually weak. Stitches up through the pelvis. Stitching pain through mammae. Bleeding of ulcers or other parts before menses Constipation, like dog stool. The pains are as if cut with a knife, swelling of gums or or teeth or both, very strong, offensive heat, up the back.

Pulsatilla. Menses, dark and coagulated, or pale and serous. The flow usually intermittent. Abdominal spasms with tossing about and a great deal of suffering. Slimy vomiting. Menses flow during the day & stop at night.

Sepia. Burning and frequent stitches in the vagina, sometimes extending to the umbilicus. Swelling of the labia.
Sulph. Rhomatic suffering, with heat in the Chest.

Belladonna. When the pains are pressive, forcing everything out the genitals. Pains. of Bell in Dysmenorhoea always come and go quick.

the discharge impart a hot feeling to the parts as it goes away. Pains extending down the thighs and Calves & at the same time up to the umbilicus.

Bryonia. Patient is Chilly, splitting headache, Cough and nose bleed. (if she has not the headache she has dyspnoea + Constriction in the Chest). Pains in the limbs dry parched lips and thirst. Don't want to move.

Calc Carb. is useful in Leuco-phlegmatic Constitutions, also if the menses are too frequent & too profuse (One of the best remedies)

Ignatia. Where there is much sighing and deep breathing, Sense of fullness in the pit of the Stomach.

Nux Vomica. When the pains cause her to wish to have the bowels moved. Sometimes will be a desire to pass water (but little is passed.) Menses usually scanty.

Platinum. In nervous persons. Menses black and Clotted; too profuse and too long.

Secale. In those thin scrawny persons.

Causticum. When the blood has a bad smell. Sometimes Menses will not flow at night.

China. Its indications are,- ringing in the ears; Congestion to head and face, which feels hot to the patient: hot pain in the Spleen. Abdomen feels as if stuffed. (too full).

Mur. Magnesia - The indications are the same as in Ammonium, also Iodine and Conium.

Mercurius. Scorbutic gums; ulcers in the mouth; prolapsus Vagina.

Carbo. Veg. Drawing pain from hypogastrium to the small of the back; sometimes a violent itching tetter precedes the flow of the menses.

Castoreum. Colicky pains from first menstruation; tearing in the back and abdomen.

China Sulphur. Griping and griping tearing pains from umbilicus to the Chest; there are a great many troubles in the os coccygeus.

Cicuta Virosa. Tearing and jerking in the region of the os coccygeus.

Cimex Lectularis. The female is remarkably retreating; wants to hide herself away; desire to keep the flexor muscles contracted

Eugenia Jambos Where there are pimples on the face, with pain extending far around the pimple - and desire to feel them.

Euphrasia - When the menses flow only about an hour; but she is very regular in her periods. Watery discharge from the eyes.

Graviola. Darting in the right mammae

particularly when stooping, worse on rising.

Hyoscyamus. The sufferings are preceded by some hilarity - generally feels like laughing Menses come on with a severe headache, profuse, sweat, and nausea - Twitching & jerkings.

Hypericum perforatum. The Menses delay with tension in the region of the Uterus as of a tight band

Indigo. When there is boring in the Mammae.

Iodine. Leucorrhoea always attending or following the menses. Corroding even the linen.

Kali Bichrom. Suppression of urine (the Kidneys dont secrete) or she passes a small quantity of red urine.

Kali Carb. Pains stitching and flying — She always feels badly before the menses. very costive and always feels badly for a few hours before the bowels are moved - The menses have a pungent smell, and are acrid, excoriating the thighs, & covering them with an eruption.

Kali hydriodicum. Great urgency to urinate until the menses appear when this sensation goes away: sensation as if the upper part of the thigh were tightly squeezed; She can't take milk, it aggravates the symptoms.

Kali Nit. When the discharge consists of fluid blood, as black as ink.

Kalmia Lat. Pain running down anterior part of the thighs.

Creasote. Voluptuous itching deep in the vagina. Menses flow until she seems to be getting well when on they will come again, and so continue.

Lachesis. She may have ulcers and the base of them will turn dark; or cancers which bleed. Scarlet spot over the body at the time of the Menses (may be in any part of the body). Terrible aching in the bones; Chilly at night; heat in the day.

Ledum. When there seems to be a want of vital heat during menses.

Lobelia. Its indications are violent pains in the sacrum; bruised same feeling of weight in the Genital organs.

Lycopodium. Darting pains in the Labia.

Magnesia Carb. The Menses flow only when pain is absent, when the pain comes on the flow stops, or flow only during sleep. Canine hunger previous to the menses: terrible pains in the right shoulder; drawing pain in forehead to occiput, with heaviness in head.

Magnesia Sulp. The menses stop for two days and then flow again.

Merc. Cor. Burning from the oesophagus to pit of stomach.

Moschus. When there is drawing and pressing towards the organs, as though the menses would appear.

Phos. Acid. If there is great pain in the Liver during the menses.

Sanguinaria is the remedy when a pain rises from the back of the neck into the head & forehead. Menses scanty.

Stramonium. Excessive Coquacity during menses. they are watery; drawing pain in the abdomen, thighs, and limbs - puffed face.

Thuya. Pain in the left Iliac region - She will be so sick that she has to go to bed; menses usually scanty

Veratrum. Diarrhoea with every appearance of the menses. Great thirst for very cold water. cold & chilly with severe pain.

Zinc. Heaviness in the limbs with violent drawing in the knees as if they would be twisted off during the menses. Tightness in the region of the stomach, and oppression, so that she must loosen her dress. Opthalmia.

Carb Ammon. Colic, with griping, tenning, and pressure between scapulae.

Mur Ammon. Discharge of a quantity of blood with every stool during Catamenia.

Arnica. When the patient is suffering from the effects of a bruise, since receiving which, she has menstruated with difficulty.

Arsenicum. Lancinating pains from the rectum to the anus & perineum, also from stomach to hypogastrium, and from the back to the sides and abdomen. Morning & weeping.

Berberis Vulg. We will almost always find an organic disease of the Kidneys, which is much aggravated by walking; has to pass water often. Sabre like pains in the small of the back.

Bromine. When the menses are preceeded by weakness, pain in the small of the back, and loss of appetite.

Cantharis. Strangury, wants to pass water every minute, with burning and scalding pain.

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Menorrhagia

Aconite. Is the remedy for plethoric young girls with indolent habits. Patient thinks she is going to die.
Alumina. Haemorrhage very profuse from straining at stool, even when the stool is soft she is afraid to go to stool.
Argent Nit. When the hemorrhage comes on two weeks before the menses. She is extreme

=ly active during menses: can't keep stile - must be doing something - time hangs heavy on her hands - 15 minutes seem several hours - if she sleeps a few minutes thinks it a long while.

Arnica. If the hemorrhage is caused or aggravated by falls shocks concussions or false steps -: the flow is bright red and clotted; extreme nausea; heat above with cold extremities.

Arsenicum. In low states of the system, particularly if there be rheumatic pains, cancerous degeneration: apthous condition of the mucous membranes.

Belladonna. is the remedy when there is pressure as though the genitals would go through vulva, pains as if the back would break. The blood of the menses feels hot and has a bad smell. Hemorrhage comes on after lifting heavy weights.

Bryonia. Splitting headache; can't sit up without nausea and faintness. (Bryonia often follows Crocus well)

Calcarea Calc. For leuco-phlegmatic temperaments. If Menses have previously been too profuse and too frequent.

Chamomilla. When the flow is in gushes, dark and coagulated; with this gushing, pain like labor pains - tearing pains in thighs and legs. Wants to pass water frequently; thirst and pale face and cold extremities. The patient is usually not over amiable.

Cinnamon. Usually answers where Arnica fails.

China. Sense of distension in the abdomen; desire to belch which affords no relief. Heaviness in the head, dullness of the senses, vertigo, ringing in the ears, fainting spells, even coldness and blueness.

Cocculus Ind. Hemorrhage during pregnancy, feels weak, can hardly speak, it flows by fits and starts.
Crocus. Blood dark and stringy, and viscid, hemorrhage brought on after walking or dancing or stimulating drinks. Rolling and rumbling in the abomen. Mental depression.
Ferrum. When there is a red face, full hard pulse, yet they have terrible hemorrhage.
Hyoscyamus. Patient delirious; convulsive movements, jerking and twitching; restless, skin hot, veins of hands full and blue.
Lycopodium. ~~Hemorrhage at~~ If Calcarea don't cure when we expected it would.
Lachesis. Hemorrhage at critical age; chilly at night and flashes of heat during the day.
Mercurius. When there is large swelling of the Labia, or painful swelling of breasts, more an oedematous swelling.
Nit. Acid. Hemorrhage from the least cause.
Phosphorus. Hemorrhage frequently, suddenly, and profuse: Shivering - cold extremities - palpitation of heart, and lameness of lower extremities.
Platinum. Very abundant, thick and dark discharge, generally lasting a long while; great tenderness about the vulva.
Pulsatilla. is indicated in mild, weeping, temperaments: the flow is intermitting, dark and serous.
Secale. In cachectic females, scrawny persons, with cold extremities pale or livid face.
Sepia. Stitches up the vagina.
Stramonium. Loquacious: if the flow continues till she is almost dead, yet she will talk. Patient smells of semen.

Sulphur. Chronic hemorrhage: stop and flows again.
Ipecac. Flow constant and even and of bright, red blood - particularly if she has nausea, or cutting pains about the umbilicus.
Sabina. Pain running from sacrum to pubis, blood dark and mixed with coagula; gets worse on least motion or emotion.
Laurocerasus. Tearing pain in the vertex every night - Cant get her breath - Suffocative breathing.
Creasote. Discharge profuse for a while of dark blood, gradually ceasing until she passes only bloody ichor, which excoriates the parts and smells badly; this almost dies away, when the whole trouble comes on again.
Veratrum. Pains in the limbs; thirst for very cold water.
Nux vomica. Patient complains of her back as if it were broken, wants to go to stool frequently - constipation - sense of tightness about hypochondrium - frequent desire to pass water. She passes but a small quantity at a time.

Decidua.

The decidua is the mucus membrane of the uterus. As the ovule enters the uterus it becomes encysted; the part of the cyst nearest the fallopian tube is called the uterso-epi-chorial membrane, the rest of the cyst the epi-chorial. The uterso-epi-chorial becomes fixed to the uterus and as the ovule then can only grow in the direction of the free surface the membrane on that side grows

thinner and thinner. When the placenta comes away it takes with it all the old mucus membrane.

The allantois vesicle springs from the lower part of what is afterward the bowels of the child, runs up rapidly until it comes into contact with the Chorion. (the Umbillical vesicle being almost gone). The urachus is the neck of the allantois.

The arteries of the embryo come off the Internal Illiac; the umbillical vein enters the right auricle of the heart.

The umbillical vesicle is composed of the mucus membrane of the Blastoderm and contains the remains of Vitellus.

The Amnios is formed by a folding back of serous membrane of the Blastoderm and meets at the back of the child: it secretes a fluid called amniotic fluid. At the time of ~~pregnancy~~ labor it amounts to about a pound and a half. Its composition is water 98.8 Hydrochlorate of Soda, Phosphate of lime — — 1.2 The use of the fluid is to protect the child.

The Chorion is formed at first of the vitelline membrane, afterwards of the serous layer of the Blastoderm, allantois, and the remnant of the mucus membrane.

Placenta. In the early stages of foetal life the umbilical vesicle answers the purpose of the placenta. The arteries of the allantois join the arteries of the villi of the Chorion. but don't pass through it: these form the placenta, and by means of the villi of the Chorion at

the villi of the mucus membrane of the uterus, the foetus is supplied with blood. The placenta is between the Amnion and Chorion: it is three quarters of an inch thick in the centre, gradually growing thinner toward the circumference, and is usually located at the fundus although it may be at any part of the Uterus; if at the internal os, it is called placenta previa.

Umbilical Cord. This does not always come off from its usual place (the lower part of the alimentary canal). If the cord be very large at the lower part be careful in cutting it, lest it contain a fold of intestine. The length of the cord at term varies greatly; generally it is from twenty two to twenty four inches; the exceptions range from nine inches to five or six feet.

The Foetus.

Dimensions and weight of the foetus at different periods of intra-uterine life.

The third week is the earliest time at which we can see any appearance of the embryo; it is then vermiform in shape and weighs one or two grains. length two to four lines.

At the fifth week we can see the head and the rudimentary eyes are indicated by two black spots - little nipples for the arms and the allantois is just springing up (the allantois reaches the Chorion from 5th to 6th week). it is about two-thirds of an inch long and weighs about fifteen grains. The thorax is not yet closed in, and with a powerful lens the first sign of a heart may be seen.

7th week. has no anus yet - the urinary blad=

der is manifested under the form of a tumor on the trachea. At this time ossification first commences on the clavicle and lower jaw.

At two months, the thorax and abdomen well closed, still some of the intestines remain in the cord; the cord is not yet twisted; the tubercles of the upper extremities more distinct; genital organs may now be seen; the eyes are prominent, without lids; the mouth is gaping; its length is from one and a half to two inches. forearm & hand now appear.

At ten weeks, the embryo is from two to three inches long. The eye lids are more visible; the mouth more like a mouth; arms better formed, the fingers are separate and distinct; the cord is twisted a little. The toes are joined by a web.

At the end of the third month, the eye balls may be seen through the lids; the sex can be distinguished; it begins to have a neck: and the cord is decidedly twisted. Its length is from four to five or six inches.

At the fourth month, the eye lids close up, the organs are better formed, and there are silvery hairs over the head. Its length is from six to eight inches, its weight seven or eight ounces. After the 4th month is called fœtus.

At five months, the fœtus is from eight to ten inches long and is covered with a sebaceous matter in patches. Weight 8 to 11 oz.

At six months, there is hair on the eyebrows & eyelids; and the finger nails become quite solid.

At seven months, the cranial bones become quite convex. The left testicle appears.

At eight months, the child is covered all over with down. Lower & upper jaw same length. Both testicles appear.

At full term its length is from nineteen to

twenty three inches, and it weighs from eight to nine pounds.

Head of foetus at term.

The foetal head is ovoid in shape, the larger part being posterior. The bones of the cranium in the foetus are united by cartilage. The angles made by the crossing of sutures are called fontanells; these are two in number, anterior & posterior fontanelle. To distinguish between the fontanelles, the anterior has four angles; the posterior only three.

Diameters of the head.

Longitudinal (antero-posterior)	Occipito mental	—	5¼ inch
	Occipito-frontal	—	4¼ "
	Sub occipito-bregmatic	—	3¾ "
Transverse	Bi-parietal	—	3½ "
	Bi-temporal	—	3 "
Vertical	Trachelo-bregmatic	—	3¾ "
	Fronto-mental	—	3 "

The diameters of the head are larger in boys than in girls and, consequently, there are more difficulties in the births of boys.

In parturition the longest diameter of the head must correspond to axis of pelvis. The Antero-posterior, or occipito-mental, is the longest diameter of the head, therefore we usually find the head flexed upon the child's chest as in vertex presentations; or else upon the back as in facial presentations, the chin then leading the way.

If then the child's body should be born and the head remain in the pelvis, we should introduce the finger in the child's mouth and flex the head strongly on the breast so as to draw the

occipito-mental diameter in the direction of the axis of the pelvis.

Functions of the foetus

1st Nutrition. The child does not receive its nourishment from the liquor amnii. In the early stages it is nourished by the umbilical vessicle, after it has consumed all that it receives its nourishment from the mother. The blood is received from the placenta by endosmosis.

2nd The child breathes in the same manner as fishes do.

3rd The secretions of the foetus are similar to those of adult life. The foeces of the foetus called the meconium.

4th The Circulation differs from adults in not circulating through the lungs. The blood passes through the liver, in which it undergoes a change, enters the ascending vena cava by means of the ductus venosus, and mixing with the blood returned from the trunk and lower extremities, enters the right auricle and then passes into the left ~~ventricle~~ auricle through the foramen ovale then into left ventricle. Most of this blood is sent into head & upper extremities, it is returned through the descending Cava into the right auricle, crosses the current of blood from the ascending Cava and enters the right ventricle, the contraction of which sends it into the pulmonary artery & by means of the ductus arteriosus into the Aorta descendens, thus passing to the trunk & lower extremities. A portion of it is then returned to the placenta by means of the umbilical arteries, while the rest passes along the vena cava ascendens and mixing with the blood

from the placenta, again enters the circulation.

Cyanosis is the result of the non-closure of the foramen ovale - Lauro Cerasus is the best remedy. In any heart disease when there is a gasping breathing Lauro cerasus the remedy.

Abnormal pregnancy.

Pregnancy is called compound when there is more than one foetus.

Cause of Compound pregnancy. Sometimes an ovule is developed from each ovary or the "vesicle" may contain two or more ovules.

A twin pregnancy may be diagnosed by auscultation. Ballottement is difficult in twin pregnancy.

One foetus may die in compound pregnancy, and the other be born alive at full term, One may be born two or three weeks after the other, although they usually follow each other immediately

Extra-Uterine pregnancies belong to the class of abnormal pregnancies. The foetus may be developed in the ovary or in any part of the fallopian tubes &c. The Autopsy in such cases often reveals that the fallopian tubes are imperious. (how did impregnation take place?). In Interstitial pregnancy the development of the foetus takes place in the walls of the uterus; the uterus grows as if it contained the foetus, but not to the same extent. There is not much trouble until 2 or 3 months when the cysts break, hemorrhage takes place, and the woman soon collapses and dies. She may recover and carry the dead foetus in her belly - or it may cause

ulceration and be discharged through a fistulous opening, piecemeal

Treatment. Can not do anything except to relieve the subjective symptoms. If the fetus on collapse may require China – Arsenicum. &c

If the labor comes on and we find the head pressing against the walls of the vagina, cut through it and deliver the child.

The next best mano is by Caesarean Section.

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Pathology of Gestation

Digestion.

Anorexia. Remedies. China, Cyclamen Europ. Nux V., Rhus., Sepia, Silicea, Nat. Mur..

China. A bitter taste in the back part of the throat, on account of which she can't eat anything; all nourishment tastes flat, like wood, straw, or clay; bitter taste of everything; they are hungry but can't tell what they want.

Cyc. Europ. She sits down to eat with an appetite enough for a good meal, but after taking a few mouthfuls, she has a perfect for food; particular disgust for bread and butter; sick in the palate; thirst intermittent; great dimness of vision with sparks before the eyes.

Nux Vom., When there is a disagreeable taste and smell; putrid taste low down in the pharynx, which destroys the appetite, Especially when she hawks mucus. Food and drink have a fetid smell; she can't bear the least odor of tobacco.

Rhus Tox. Coppery taste all the time; canine hunger but no relish for food; putrid taste after the

first mouthful; as the food is descending to the stomach it hurts between the shoulders; restless nights, has to change position often.

Sepia. Can't bear the idea of eating, though she may have a good appetite; no appetite and constant thirst; taste of manure; strong aversion to meat. Sense of repletion, with nausea and debility.

Silicea. Constant taste of blood particularly worse in the morning; eats food well enough but can't swallow a particle of it.

Nat. Mur. Great aversion to food, yet they relish it well enough; putrid taste and smell; great hunger, can eat but little

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Disgust and nausea.

Strong aversion to certain things.

To sour things: Bell., Ferrum, Sat., & Sulphr.,
Great aversion to beer: Nux V.,
" " " brandy: Ignatia.
" " " bread: Nat Mur. May also indicate Conium, Lycop., Nux., Puls., and Sep..
Aversion to rye bread particularly: Lycop.
Aversion to broth: Arnica (Ars, or Graph.)
" " Cheese: Oleander.
" " Coffee; Nux V., (Bry., Cale., Cham., coffea, Phos.)

When she can take coffee with a plenty of sugar and cream: Rheum.

Aversion to butter and fat food: Petrol., Argen., Bry., Carb. veg., Puls.

Aversion to fish: Zinc. (Graph.)
" " Garlic: Sabadilla.
" " Meat: Mur. acid. (Petrol., Sil., Sulp.)
" " Dishes made of meal and flour: Phos, Sometimes Arsenicum.

Aversion to milk, or anything made of milk: Bry., Puls., Sep., Sil., Cal. C., Guai.

Aversion to Salt: Selen. (Carb. Veg.)

" " Solid food, but can take soft food: Staphis.

Can't eat anything sweet: Caus., or Sulph. (Ars., merc., Phos.)

Aversion to vegetables: Hell. (Magn.)

Can't bear water to drink or hear water poured out or running: (Hydrophobine): Bell., Nux V., Stram., Bry., Nat. Mur.

To wine: Merc., or Sabad., Ignat., or Rhus.

Pica or Malacia.

Strong craving for acids: Verat. (Arn., ars., Bry., Cham., Hepar., Phos., Squills., Stram, or Sulph.)

Longing for beer: Bry., merc., Nat. Mur., Petrol., Sabad., Stront.

Longing for bitter things: Nat. Mur.

" " bread: Ars. (Plumb., Stram.)

" wheat bread particularly: Aurum.

" " " & Butter: Ferrum. magn. C.

Craving for brandy: Op., Ars., Hepar., Nux., Selen., Sep., or Sulph.

Craving for Coal: Cicuta. virosa.

" " Cheese: Ignatia.

" " Coffee: Angust. (Aur., China, Bry., Selen.)

" " Cucumbers: Ant. Crud. (Verat.)

" " Fruit: Verat., (Ign., Sulph. Ac., Alum., or Tart. Emet.)

Craving for fat food Nux V. Nit. Ac. (When recovering from diarrhoea should patient strongly

Crave salt herring: Nit acid the remedy.)
Longing for juicy things: Phos acid.
" " " raw potatoes and flour: Calc. C.
" " lime and chalk; Nit ac., Nux V.
" " Soups: Staph., Sulph.
" " meat: Magn., Menyanthes. (Sulph.)
" " dishes made of meal or flour: Sabad.
" " milk: Aurum, (Chel., Merc., Sabad., Sil.)
" " refreshing things: Phos., Phos ac., Puls., Valer.
" " Salt; Verat., Caust. (Calc C., Con.,
" " smoked meat: Causticum.
" " Sour Kraut; Carbo Animalis.
" " Sweet things: Am., China., Kali. Carb.
" " vegetables: mag. carb., Alumina.
" " for warm food or drink Ferrum. Lycop.; (Cyclamen Europ., Angustura.)
Craving for wine: (Cicut.) [2] (Hep. Sulph., Sep., Sulph.,) [3] (Bry, Lach., and Spig.)

Acidity of the Stomach - Pyrosis - Heartburn.

Podophyllum. When there is great sleeplessness with the acidity - Frequent natural stools - Strangury - Belching of hot flatulence - All he eats turns sour.

Calcarea. Car: Is indicated in all cases of a calcareous diathesis. Belchings taste of the ingesta - The patients can't take milk.

Conium. Unsuccessful desire to eructate good deal of vertigo - giddy on turning over in bed.

Crocus - Rumbling and fermentating in the pit of the stomach - Drawing sensation in the pit of of the stomach hither and thither

Nux V. If she craves chalk or lime - constipa=

tion - great sense of weight in the stomach - cramps in the abdomen.

Cramps which make her uneasy also indicate Ipecac especially if there is nausea and Bell if they come and go quick.

Carb. Mag. Constipation - sleepless nights - distress after eating.

Nausea & Vomiting.

Arsenicum. When there is vomiting after eating or drinking even ever so little - particularly if there is fainting, weakness, and great emaciation.

Ipecac. Constant nausea and sometimes almost constant vomiting. Much pain in the pit of the stomach when vomiting.

Natrum Muriat. Clawing in the pit of the stomach. Water-brash of limpid mucus, tasteless and almost constant

Nux V. When the nausea comes on early in the morning. If she don't succeed in vomiting, she feels as if she would be much better if she could vomit. She feels sick as soon as she gets on her feet, which passes away particularly after breakfast.

Pulsatilla. For mild patients. Vomiting of mucus - more especially towards evening - Pulsation in the pit of the stomach - Bad, moist smooth taste in the morning after waking.

Belladonna. When there is a good deal of redness and heat of the face - Eyes red and blood shot. Motions quick.

Sepia. Vomit of milky mucus - the patient is sad, or if she has ~~had~~ any uterine derangement for which sepia is indicated - Sense of weight in the anus.

Aconite. Great thirst and disinclination to food. Thinks she will die soon - is made worse by chagrin. She is afraid to go into the street for fear of the noise and tumult - is of a sanguine plethoric temperament.

Bryonia. Vomiting of food particularly, or after eating a meal, she must lie down and keep quiet for an hour or so, or she will be sure to vomit her food.

Cuprum. Violent retching and vomiting of frothy mucus.

Chamomilla. When her nausea makes her feel as if she would faint. Her sufferings are made worse by eructations.

Conium. Schirosity either of the mammae or Uterus. If she has had soreness and swelling of the breasts before the menstrual period, or if she have stinging pain in the neck of the uterus.

Ferrum. Vomiting comes on in the middle of the night: morning vomiting of water and mucus, or if this takes place after every meal, - or sour acrid vomiting.

Silicea. When there is nausea accompanied with vident pulpitation of the heart. Nause increased by lying down.

Sulphur. If there should be profuse salivation which tastes badly and makes her sick. Flashes of heat - heat on top of the head.

Veratrum. Nausea with red, sweaty face, or nausea with cold sweat on the forehead: least motion excites vomiting.

Constipation.

Phosphorus is the remedy for tall and slim persons. She will have a regular dog stool.

Nux Vomica. When the stools are extremely large and difficult to hang together in one mass.

Bryonia. Stool difficult and looks as if burnt - the expulsion of the stool causes a prolapsus of the rectum.

Opium. When the stool is dark and in round balls.

Graphites. Stool small like a pipe stem.

Muriate of Mag. The stool is large dry and crumbly

Alumina. When there is a sensation as if there was no action in the rectum, causing hard straining to evacuate the bowels: even if the stool is soft.

Platinum. Stools scanty and difficult like soft clay.

Diarrhœa.

Ant. Crud. The stools are watery and mixed with hard lumps of feces: sensation after stool as if something remained.

Vulcamara. Cutting pain about the navel with every stool.

Phosphorus. Liquid stool, which pours away like water from a hydrant.

Petroleum. Diarrhœa only during the day, with hunger after stool.

Sepia. The stool is burning and scalding.

Sulphur. When the patient must go to stool quick as soon as she gets up. in the morning.

Podophyllum. Morning diarrhœa with flatulence: Many natural evacuations.

Carbo. Animalis. Green stool and pain in the anus

before passing stool.

Lesions of the Circulation.

These embrace all the alterations of the blood

The principal remedies are, Acon., Bell., Calc., Coc. Ind., Ferrum, Lycop., Nit. Ac., Plat., & Puls., in the first place. then Ars., China, Dig., Hell., Kali, Carb., Spig., Phos., and Sepia.

The special symptoms are,

Belladonna. When they are not refreshed from sleep or only half sleep.

Calcarea: If the patient is plump.- or pale and weak - feels cold in a warm day - her feet feel as if her stockings were wet - feels giddy on going up stairs If she has been menstruating too often and too profuse before marriage

Coc. Indicus. Should there be pain in the back and headache - She feels as if the menses were coming on, is chilly through the mammae.

Ferrum. The patient is weak, has a red face

Lycopodium. If there is weakness debility - Constant quick sharp pains across the abdomen; pain before passing water.

Pulsatilla is the remedy for tearful patients, with blueness under the eyes. Lays awake in bed. Bad taste in the morning on waking.

Arsenicum. patient is very weak - great prostration on making the least effort - distressing dreams, wants to be drinking all the time, very little satisfies her.

China. Fullness of the abdomen after eating but little food - bad sleep from activity of mind.

Digitalis. When the patient cant raise her

hand above her head without suffering palpitation of the heart.

Helleborus. Urine deposits Coffee ground sediment.

Kali Carb. - Stitching pain in the liver, abdomen, chest.

Phosphorus. If patient are tall, slim and weak; puffed up with dropsical infusions - Sandy urine, dyspnoea.

Spigelia. When there is darting pain in the heart.

Sepia. Bad smelling urine.

Varices Haemorrhoids.

Graphites. Stools like pipe stems; painful.

Kali Carb. Distress before the evacuation. Stool very large and difficult, and seems to tear the anus open in passing, large flow of blood with stools.

Muriat. Ac. When there is extreme sensitiveness of the anus. Can't bear any-thing to touch it, not even the Chemise.

Pulsatilla. is indicated more by the general temperament which is mild and tearful: difficulty in passing water.

Carbo Veg. is the remedy when the haemorrhoidal veins are large, hard, and blue; with shooting pains. Bad; also have some trouble in passing water.

Causticum. The patient can't walk on account of the pain; a little walking aggravates much.

Ignatia. A soft stool causes a good deal of pain.

Nitric Ac. Sensation of constriction in the anus, it feels as if cut when she has a stool.

Nux V. If she has large difficult stools.

Sulphur. When the general symptoms indicate it. There is also tenderness about the anus and more or less bleeding.

Phos., Calc., Ferrum, and Mur. Mag. are also useful.

Varices.

Lycopodium. is more frequently indicated than any other remedy - The veins are large and puffy - rumbling in the abdomen. Constipation.

Pulsatilla. is usually indicated by the general symptoms of Pulsatilla.

Arnica. When there is a great deal of soreness in the varicose veins

Silicea When pulsatilla has not accomplished what was expected.

Hamamelis is also recommended, as a remedy for Varices.

Lesions of Respiration

Dyspnoea

Nux V. When it occurs in the latter days of pregnancy.

Aconite. If there is congestion to the chest.

Arsenicum. Wheezing respiration, can hardly lie down without bringing on the suffocating attacks, Oedema of the lower extremities: Weakness.

Bryonia. is indicated by stitches about the chest, dry parched lips.

Cough.

If a cough occurs it should be subdued or it may occasion a premature labor.

Aconite. For a dry cough, with more or less thirst.

Nux Vomica. is the remedy should the

cough be excited by the least physical effort.

Belladonna. Spells of coughing worse at night.

Ipecac. Cough followed by vomiting.

Conium. If there is a constant tickling in the throat.

Sepia. Loose cough in the morning.

Pulsatilla. For loose cough generally.

Lesions of Secretion and excretion.

Ptyalism

The best remedy is Mercurius. after it

1st Bell., Phos., Nux V., Puls., Rhus.

2nd Ant. Crud., Bry., Calc., Canth., Caus., Cham., China, Colch., Dulc., Iod., Ign., Ipecac., Kali-C., Mur Mag., Nat Mur., Sab., Sarsap.

The special indication are:

Bell. The secretion is worse in the afternoon she has a flushed cheek every afternoon.

Phos. When there is constipation with the salivation.

Nux. V. If she is irritable and has sleeplessness with gastric derangement.

Puls. Inclined to cry at everything: the saliva has a bad taste.

Rhus Tox. The salivation is worse at night.

Ant. Crud. If there is a good deal of sick stomach

Bry. When there is an inclination to vomit her food.

Calc. C. Feels the cold air easily. She complains that she can't button her dress easily.

Canth. If she is troubled with her urine.

Cham. If there is distress after eating.

China. Sense of fullness in the abdomen and stomach after eating but little.

Dulc. Worse in damp weather

Iodine. When there is no salivation for an hour or two after eating.

Ipecac. When a constant nausea exists.

Kali C. If there is much stitching pain.

Mur. Mag. Constipation. consisting of large stool which crumbles to pieces.

Urine.

The urine is rarely increased during pregnancy. Sometimes the female with be troubled with a vesical tenesmus; Sometimes there will a dribbling of the urine &c.

Cantharis is the best remedy in urinary difficulties. Its characteristic indications are shooting burning pains, the urine passes away in drops, or not at all.

Nux V., Puls., Staph., Lycop., Hyos, Phos., Sulph., Dig., Sarsap., Conium, Clemat., Dulc., Thuja

Pulsatilla. If she passes water of a natural color often.

Lycop. She complains of a pain in the back until she has passed water.

Digitalis. When the urine contains a large quantity of red sediment.

Sarsaparilla. Terrible pains through the meatus urinarius every time she urinates. wants to pass water often.

Conium When the stream intermits.

Albuminuria

This complaint often comes on in the fourth month of pregnancy.

Phos., Allium Cepa. Apis Mel., and Squills

are the best remedies for this complaint.

Leucorrhoea

Leucorrhoea usually commences after the third or fourth month and leads to abortion if allowed to proceed. It consists in an excitation of the mucus glands.

Alumina, Mur Am., Borax, Cal C., Fer., Creas., Nat Mur., Nit., Nit ac., Nux V., Puls., Sab., Zinc., Sepia, and Sulphur are most often used.

Dropsy of the Cellular tissue.

Arsenicum is indicated more frequently than any other remedy.

Phosphorus When there is gravel like sand stone in the urine. Cough and dyspnoea. When the chest symptoms stand out prominently always rely on phosphorus.

Antimonium Crudum: Sick Stomach and a good deal of vomiting.

Bryonia. Lips dry and parched; vomiting after eating; feels better when quiet.

China is the remedy if there is a desire for water on account of dryness in the throat: fullness from the abdomen to the throat.

Colchicum. The sufferings are worse at night

Digitalis. Feces are white clay colored; palpitation of the heart may be present.

Helleborus. When the urine is thick with a coffee-ground sediment.

Pulsatilla resembles China in regard to thirst but differs from it by having a bad taste.

Rhus Tox. Worse at night: puffiness of the eyelids above and below.

Sulphur. If there are flashes of heat: heat of top of [head]

Mercurius. Slimy Stools; puffiness of the eye=lids; tenderness of the pit of the stomach.

Ipecac. When there is a constant nausea.

Lachesis. The distress of the patient is greater on waking.

Apis Mel. Dropsical swelling white. with no thirst.

Ascites or effusion of water into the peri=toneal cavity

Lycopodium. If the patient complains of being al=ways cold. Also Sulp., Merc V., CalcC., Ipecac., Kali.C., Lach., Apis., Allium Cepa,

Kali C. If there is stitching pain through the ab=domen all the time.

Dropsy of the Amnion

Squills is the most important remedy.

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Lesions of Locomotion.

Arnica for Sore, bruised feeling.

Rhus Tox. Sense of Stiffness when commencing to walk.

Arnica and Aconite for inflamation of the pelvic articulation. After old School treat=ment Silicea

When the patient falls down easily; Calc C., Silicea, Cocc. Ind., Conium, and Nux.,

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Lesions of innervation.

The senses and affections are sometimes very much impaired during pregnancy, and also the mind.

Aurum. When they desire to commit suicide

Belladonna. She says she wants to die.

Hyoscyamus. She must be uncovered; goes about naked.

Sulphur. Has no appetite; would take nothing except what was given to her in a spoon.

Lachesis. Great distress after sleeping.

Lycopodium. Extremely peevish.

Opium. is the remedy for fearful patients.

Phos Acid. They pass a great quantity of pale urine at night.

Stramonium. Red puffed face: also when they can't bear to be alone, or in darkness.

Veratrum. Distress in the stomach & abdomen.

Ignatia. When the patient is all time sighing deeply.

Pulsatilla. When their distress takes a happy turn.

Anacardium. When they can't remember anything.

Vertigo

Remedies: Bell., Calc C., Nux V., Phos., Conium., and Rhus., &c.

Syncope

Remedies: Acon., Cham., China., Dig., Nux V., Sepia, Spon., Sulphur., Mosch., Arnica.

Sulph is the most often used, Ignatia and Chamomilla next – next Moschus.

Arnica is to be used if it comes from fatigue.

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Pruritus of the Vulva.

Sepia is used more than any other remedy sulphur next – then Croton Tig. and lastly Lycop., Thuja., Merc., Podophyllum. Creasote.

Sometimes the mucipparus glands are affected - Borax the remedy.

If there is itching of the skin with no eruption give Dolichos.
(Dolichos is the remedy in all cases where there is a terible itching without a sign of rash)

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Abdominal pains and (Lumbar)

Arnica. When a sense of soreness prevails.
Pulsatilla. The pains come on while sitting and goes off while walking about.
Bryonica. The pains are aggravated by motion. Stitching pains.
Nux Vom. pain in the back worse on lying down or in turning over.
Chamomilla When there is a general Chamomilla state.

Uterine pains

Belladonna. The pains come very quick, are violent and disappear as quick as they come.
Chamomilla. When the pain is more of a spasmodic kind and they seem to force the Uterus up in the abdomen.
Kali Carb. Sharp pains in the uterus which go off down the back.
Pulsatilla. When the pains are changing.
Sabina. The pains run through from the Sacrum to the pubis
Sepia. Great deal of bearing down pains as though she was going to be confined.
Nux V. Great deal of Constipation.

Arnica. If the pains are excited by the motions of the child which motions also hurt severely.

Coffea will sometimes quiet the excessive motions of the child.

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Displacement of the Uterus from pregnancy

Sometimes the Uterus will descend to the vulva and remain there during pregnancy. Should reduced if possible and keep the patient in bed. Give Nux. V. and Rhus.

If a great urging to urinate (Tenesmus) occur suddenly we may suspect that retroversion has taken place. Let the patient lay upon her face and elevate her hip a little. These displacements occur more frequently than any other.

Anteversion. Give the remedy indicated by the totality of Symptoms. The patient may be relieved by a bandage.

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Abortion.

Abortion is the expulsion of the foetus before the end of the sixth month. If it happens after the end of the sixth month and before the proper time it is called "premature labor."

The causes of abortion is Anything that affects the general health of the Mother may eventuate in abortion.

Abortion is divided into three Kinds: Spontaneous. Accidental. and Provoked.

Treatment of Abortion.

Camphor has been known to prevent many cases of abortion when it prevails as an epidemic.

Arnica will save the patient if it threatens to occur after a fall or blow.

Rhus Tox - If from a strain or wrench or from lifting. When the flow is great after a strain and Rhus dont answer use Cinnamon.

Aconite. If she has been exposed to a cold dry air and been chilled through. Or if she has been frightened. Also when occuring in females of a plethoric, full, habit and who are accustomed to a sedentary life.

Coffea is useful when great excitement as joy has brought on the trouble. (This remedy is indicated in convulsions of children which take place after laughing &c.).

Opium. is the remedy if she has had an opium constipation. (Stool dark and in round ball.) for a long time. Or if she has had a fright which has left her in a constant state of fear.

Ignatia. When grief has been the cause. Or if she be continually sighing. She may have spasms.

Calc C. If the history of the case reveals that she has been menstruating too often & too profusely.

Ipecac. If she is flowing and the flow is constant and of red blood: Nausea all the time; griping pain about the navel; the pains run from the uterus to the navel.

Sabina. Profuse flow of fluid and clots together; pains running from the sacrum to the pubis. Also if the history reveals that she habitually aborts, at the 3rd month

Pulsatilla. When the hemorrhage intermits - flows with clots and serum together.

Belladonna. When the pains has an effect on the back and sacrum as if the back would break, sensation as if all would fall out of external genital organs. The pains come and go quick. The flow of blood is hot; Red eyes and face; involuntary moaning: her motions are all quick.

Chamomilla. A pain as though the back was opening or as if one bone was separating from the other; She wants to pass water often, or the bowels to move. The urine is profuse and pale: The pains run from the loins or back into the hypogastrium.

Hyoscyamus. Where there is a good deal of flow with convulsive movements or rigidity and stiffness in her limbs; loss of consciousness.

Secale. Cor. In cachetic scrawny looking females; violent pain; continuous flow of liquid dark blood.

Nux Vom. When with every pain there is a strong inclination to have the bowels moved — If she has always been constipated and the menses have been too profuse and long lasting — Can't sleep in the morning after 2. 3. or 4 O'Clock.

Crocus. When the abortion is threatened from a long walk, or from dancing all night — the blood comes away in strings. The flow of blood is much increased by the least movement. Fermentation in the stomach.

Ferrum. If they have a very red and hot face.

Sepia. When there is a great deal of itching in the vulva — Leucorhoea, Smarting, acrid, and itching. Shooting pains in the vagina, or yellow spots on the face or yellow saddle across the bridge of the nose.

Veratrum. When there is diarrhoea and after every stool great prostration with the signs of abortion.

Silicea When the patient is subject to an acrid corroding leucorrhoea.

Cac. Ind. its indications are - bilious vomiting; crampy spasmodic pain in the region of the uterus; she feels as if she was going to menstruate; she feels extremely weak.

Bryonia If she much splitting headache.

Platinum. Pains running from the back into the groins. The patient is very excitable and the vulva is exceedingly sensitive.

Carbo Veg. is indicated by a pale flow; hemorrhoids or varices about the anus or vulva. If she has always had a pale catamenia

Lycopodium. When there are frequent fainting turns, an uncomfortable sense of dryness in the vagina. Loud borborygmus, and gurgling in the left hypchondrium.

Sulphur The patient despairs of getting well, or of eternal salvation, and wants to send for a minister - Tender hemorrhoids - Papulous eruption about the face.

Apis Mel. Stinging pain in one of the ovaries, or if she have a stinging eruption on the body.

Dulcamara. If we find that the patient has taken cold in chilly damp weather; she has terrible pains in her back and the threatened abortion comes on in the night.

China is the remedy if she has been flowing for some time - also indicated if she have cold extremities; blueness of the skin; contortions of the mouth and face; single violent jerks in different parts; painful bearing down particularly in the anus; ringing in the ears; fainting spells; gasping for breath.

If we can't succeed in saving the life of the

child, don't be in a hurry to remove the attachments. There is not much trouble in the first two or three month - more afterwards.

Sabina, Secale, Pulsatilla, Crocus, and Belladonna will assist in bringing away the placenta where it is retained.

When the after birth remains a good while after an abortion; make an examination and you will often find it hanging in the long neck of the uterus, from whence it may be removed by the fingers or placenta forceps.

A woman with twins may abort one and the other remain and develop. This does not often occur.

Don't make any more manipulation in cases of abortion, than you can get along with.

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Diseases which may exist during pregnancy and their influence upon the product of conception.

Epidemic diseases. Some epidemics have appeared to spare pregnant females, while many others have attacked them as severely as other persons.

Sporadic diseases. Typhoid fever - if she contracts typhoid fever, she has it in a milder form than if she was not pregnant

Eruptive fevers. especially Small-pox ~~are~~ this complaint is very fatal to pregnant women - They are almost sure to abort and nearly all die. The female's chances are not so bad in Scarlatina and rubeola as in variola. In pneumonia if the female aborts she is very likely to recover. In jaundice they usually abort and die soon afterwards. If a pregnant

woman is attacked with intermittent fever they generaly abort and get well.

Syphilis is very destructive to the product of conception - it settles upon the foetus and causes abortion. The foetus may remain in utero until the end of gestation and then be born dead, or it may be born healthy looking - the syphilis appearing soon after.

Chlorosis caused by disappointed love is often cured by pregnancy.

Old scrofulous ulcers, &c, often get well during pregnancy.

Surgical diseases. Fractured bones are much longer healing during pregnancy.

Calc-phos., Symph., and Ruta, will often enable the fracture to heal during the period of gestation

Serious surgical operations should ~~never~~ not be performed on a pregnant female.

Tumors in the abdomen and pelvis are very likely to produce abortion.

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Labor.

Labor is that function, which consists in the natural, or artificial, expulsion of the foetus through the organs of generation.

Premature labor. The presentation of child is more unnatural than at term -; flooding, also, is more apt to occur; the labor is more painful and tedious.-

Retarded labor. The ordinary period of a full term is two-hundred and seventy days; if gestation [labor] should go beyond this time it is called a retarded

Natural labor at term.

There are two orders of facts to be observed in labor, the first in reference to the mother - where the vital action is brought to play for the expulsion of the child and is called "physiological" - ; the second in regard to the child and called "mechanical".

The causes of labor are of two kinds: viz:- efficient and determining.

The "efficient" causes are due to the mother, and are centered in the uterus.

The "determining" cause may be anything that excites the contractions of the uterus. At full term the determining cause is functional.

The physiological phenomena of labor are divided into three stages.

The first stage includes all the time from the commencement of labor untill the os dilates.

The second stage occupies the time from the sufficient dilatation of the os until the child is born.

The delivery of the after birth constitutes the third stage.

The precursory symptoms of labor are, the sinking down of the foetus during the last two weeks of pregnancy and more secretion of mucus in the vagina. The woman breathes freer, on account of the relief to the diaphragm by the descent of the foetus.

1st Stage. The first symptom is the appearance of mucus in the vagina - there are inexpressible feelings which seem to arrest the breathing and give it a kind of tremor.

2nd Stage. The kind of breathing mentioned in the first stage gives place to another - She will fix her breath at each pain - you will now find the os di=

lated – the membranes soon burst and the head es= capes from the uterus, and, the pains continuing, the child will soon be born.

Labor pains are the consequences of an abnor= mal condition of the nervous system; in the first stage they are called "preparatory"; in the second "Expulsory".

The pains of labor intermit – during the pains the pulse accelerates. If the pulse keeps up after deliv= ery ~~by~~ say 120 – you have a reason to be watchful as a hemorrhage may occur. If the pulse decreases, all right.

The dilatation of the os is owing to the pressure of the foetus upon it, which pressure is caused by the organic contractions of the Uterus – you will sometimes find one lip dilated and the other thick and blubbery.

The "glairy discharge" is owing to an increased activity of the mucipareous glands – When these glands are active in secreting the labor is called "moist." When there is a want of secretion it is called a "dry" labor – Aconite will often answer to promote the secretion

Bag of Waters. The amniotic fluid with some of the membranes of the foetus when pressed out of the os constitutes the bag of waters; it is flat, oval, and large if the head present – when the extremities pre= sent it will be spindle-shaped.

Length of labor. Primipara are more tedious in labor than multipara – We had better judge of the length of the labor by the first stage.

Effects of labor upon the Mother. The first stage

makes them unusually peevish and despondent. In the second stage there is no more despondency. She generally goes to work manfully(?). Sometimes they will even bite and kick,-

The pains will be sometimes followed by Syncope Nux. V. is the remedy.

If no other remedy is particularly indicated after the birth of the child, always give Arnica.

Mechanism of labor.

The child may present in any-way; all presentations, however, may be generally resolved into five, and the birth may be effected by placing the child in anyone of these positions.

These presentations are - first the "vertex" - second the "facial" - third the "breech" - fourth and fifth the "right and left lateral" presentations.

Each of these presentations may have anyone of six positions. Divide the pelvis into two parts - right and left half - now a presentation may take place in either half and at the anterior -, middle (called transverse) or posterior part of that half. Thus if the vertex presents in the left lateral half and at the left ileo-pectineal eminence - we have the - "left occipito-iliac anterior" presentation, or the vertex may be situated in the middle part of the left half and then the position is called "left occipito-iliac transverse", or if at the posterior part it take the name of "left-occipito-iliac posterior."

Should the presentation take place in the right half we have then the positions, as before.

Right occipito-iliac anterior, transverse and posterior.

2 In the facial presentations we have corresponding positions.

Left mento-illiac	anterior.	and the
" " "	transverse.	
" " "	posterior.	

like positions on the right side.

3 The breech presentations take on corresponding positions, and the sacrum of the child becomes the point of departure - thus we may have

Left sacro-illiac	anterior.	; and so with the right.
" " "	transverse.	
" " "	posterior.	

4 Should the presentation be a lateral one either left or right, the head will be towards the corresponding side - thus if the presentation be in the left lateral half the head will be towards that side of ☾, and the presentation take on the positions as before

Left cephalo-illiac	anterior.	: the same
" " "	transverse.	
" " "	posterior.	

positions for the right side.

Of these presentations the <u>vertex</u> is by far the most frequent. In 20.517 cases of labor, 19.110 were vertex presentations; and in vertex presentations the "left <u>occipito-illiac</u> <u>anterior</u>" is the most frequent position.

Dr Guernsey considers any other position than this an abnormal one, being due to an unhealthy condition; and, that his experience has proved to him, that careful homoeopathic treatment has never failed to cause this natural position.

Diagnosis of presentations and positions.

Vertex. Per Vaginum. - first we will find the membranes they are broad and flat in vertex presentations (long and pointed if extremities present). Also find the sagittal suture running from the illeo-pectineal eminence backwards. (You can't dent the head like you could the breech) Forwards you will find the posterior fontanelle; it has three angles; interiorly the anterior fontanelle with its four angles.

If the vertex is in the right lateral half, you will find corresponding signs.

The mechanism of vertex presentations is divided into five stages - Viz: 1st Flexion: 2ndly Descent: 3rdly Rotation: 4thly Extension: and 5thly External rotation. These stages are the same whether the occiput is anterior, transverse, or posterior.

Sometimes the head will lodge in the sciatic foramen and terminate in a facial presentation.

The prognosis in these presentations ~~are~~ is favorable and the more so the nearer the occiput is anterior.

The tumor found on the scalp in tedious labors is called "Caput succedaneum" and is formed on that part of the scalp over the os uteri.

Cephalaematoma exists in consequence of some injury sustained in parturition, and consists of an extravasation of blood surrounded by a bony ridge: Calcarea carbonica is the remedy for it.

The Caput succedaneum will go away itself; if it is very bad may assist its absorption by bathing it with arnica.

Facial - Facial presentations occur once in about 250 or 300 labors.

Diagnosis. First we find an unusually large bag of waters; far up we find the forehead, and higher still the anterior fontanelle; farther down the ridge around the eyes, and then the different points on the face. Sometimes the face is swollen and then the diagnosis is difficult, in such cases find the mouth if you can and trace out the gums; you may also work the chin. The chin is usually found right-transverse; it may however be anterior or posterior.

The stages correspond to the vertex except the first, which in facial presentations is one of extension, and the fourth which is flexion: thus 1 extension. 2 descent. 3 rotation: 4 Flexion. 5 External rotation. If the chin is posterior it has to travel over a larger route. the stages are the same

Should the chin get caught in the ischiatic notch flexion takes place and the presentation is converted into a vertex presentation.

After the child is borned the face has an unnatural appearance; we should apply a lotion of Arnica, and put the child to sleep.

Pelvic presentations occur once in about 35 cases of labor; their usual position is in the left lateral half of the pelvis anteriorly.

Diagnosis. The first point of diagnosis is the great trochanter. then we will find the sulcus between the nates - the anus - the genital organs towards the opposite side. The point of the coccyx will indicate the variety of the presentation.

The stages are the same as in other presentations: the body descends along the ramus of the pubis and rotates under the arch of the pubes; the body is delivered, external rotation brings the face into the cav-

ity of the sacrum and the occiput under the symphysis pubis.

When the Knees present the presenting part will feel too small for the head for which they might be mistaken on account of their hardness.

A foot presentation may be recognised by the Tendo achilles - by the foot joining the leg at right angles. which way the toes point that way the face will be. The mechanism the same as in the other presentations.

Trunk presentations. All trunk presentations may be converted into right or left ~~shoulder~~ presentations. The shoulder is the most usual presentation, we should find which way the face is before turning.

Diagnosis. The axillary space, the spine of the scapula and the clavicle are the means of diagnosis. To turn we should introduce that hand whose palmer surface corresponds with the abdomen of the child.

Attention to the woman before and after confinement.

Never enter a lying-in chamber without being announced and then go in with confidence in yourself. Inquire how long she has been sick &c. The following remedies may be found useful when indicated.

Pulsatilla. If she is despondent, foreboding, and tells you she has always had long labors - and also, if her pains don't really seem to take hold of her much.

Nux. vom. If every pain makes her desire to have her bowels moved, or feel sick at the stomach and she thinks if she could throw up she would get better.

Kali carb. The pains come in the back, but do not come round in front.

Ipecac. When there nausea all the time or clutching pains about the umbilicus.

Aconitum. If the patient is hot and feverish; every pain causes great distress; she is restless, can't keep still.

Belladonna. Every pain makes her say "Oh, my back will break": flushed face.

Chamomilla. Spasmodic pains which cause a forcing up of the uterus; or if she is fretful & snappish

Secale. Pains feeble but crampy - suitable for thin lifeless, sort of women.

Hyoscyamus. Jerking twitching: her look is wild.

Opium is the remedy if your presence has stopped the pains and they don't come on again or but feebly.

Ignatia where there has been much grief and sorrow: if you find her taking long breaths; pains not good.

Lycopodium is indicated by great rumbling in the abdomen.

You should always inquire whether the bowels have been moved and if not, give an injection of warm water, or of Castile soap and warm water, until she has a passage. The urine should also be evacuated: no woman should be delivered with urine in her bladder.

If you find that the pains take hold of her, you should direct the bed to be made (if not already prepared) and the female to get in it.

Should you have charge of the arranging of the bed, the following remarks may be of some service. An oil cloth or old coverlet should be used to protect the bed upon that the sheet may be laid, upon the sheet another oil cloth at the foot of the bed, (the woman should be delivered at the foot of the bed). The female may be dressed as she wants to be after delivery - the gowns must be folded up above her hips and an old sheet or petticoat fastened around the lower part

of her body. The female should lie on her left side, and near the edge of the bed, so that she can place her feet against the bed post.

Examination of the patient. The woman should not have more than one or two female attendants - her husband may remain if she wishes him to. or if he desires to be in the room.

We examine the woman for several purposes - 1st to ascertain whether she is pregnant, 2nd if she is in labor. 3rd whether she is at full term. If you can't enter the os or if the inner os is hard and rigid, you may know that she is not at term and will not be for two months or more

4th To ascertain whether the membranes have been ruptured. You may discover that she has been discharging the liquor amnii and yet there is a bag of waters, in that case the rupture has taken place high up in the Uterus

5th " To discover how far labor has advanced.

6th " How far the os is dilated and if there is any obstruction.

7th To diagnose the presentation.

The membranes should not be ruptured until the os is nearly dilated enough to admit the passage of the child's head. If the child's head is tight on the membrane wait until the pain ceases then rupture it with the fingers. Chills and rigors in the first appearance of labor foretell a speedy delivery

The membranes sometimes break with a rush; if you expect them to break in a short time, tell the woman what is a going to happen.

Prevent the woman from bearing down until the proper time.

The child pressing upon the rectum will often cause a feeling as if she was a going to have her bowels

moved; when that happens don't let the female get up

In supporting the child's head never draw down upon the perineum; you will be sure to rupture it if you do — "As sure as the world ~~you~~ gen — gentlemen" Prof Guernsey (loc. cit)

Attention to the child during and after labor.

After the head is born support it with the hand. The woman will be less liable to haemorrhages, to inflammation of the womb, and to after pains &c. if we let the child be spontaneously born — Wipe the child's face as soon as you can — Don't allow the child to kick against the mother's legs after it is born; lay it with its back towards the mother, and as soon as it breathes sufficiently tie the cord ~~navel~~ about an inch above the navel — wrap the child in a blanket and give it to the nurse.

If it is a face presentation be careful how you support the perineum; don't press on it too much.

In breech presentations — the cord may be pulled on if so draw it down and feel if it pulsates — Should it not pulsate or if the pulsations are failing then we must assist the delivery.

The child immediately after birth is covered with a gelatinous substance. Lard or sweet oil will remove this.

Dressing the child. Put on the diaper first or you may get your clothes spoiled — dress the cord and then put on the baby's clothes. The petticoat should not be put on over the head but over the legs.

After the child is dressed put it to bed — never let it go to bed with its shawl on.

Warm drinks are decidedly injurious to women in a protracted labor — Cold water is the best

drink – She should never have solid food during labor.

In delivering the placenta wrap the cord with a napkin and draw it gently. When you find the placenta in the vagina seize it in one hand and twist it round with the other.

In bandaging the woman don't pin the bandage too tight – just enough to be comfortable to her and give her a dose of arnica.

After the woman has slept the nurse may wash her with luke-warm water: if the labor has been prothacted and difficult, or if she be a primipara add a little arnica.

Phenomena of the lying-in state – commences with the lochial discharge – She will perspire profusely – this is all right unless it weakens her – when such is the case, give a dose of Sulphur.

If she does not pass water after confinement Arenic is the most important remedy – next Causticum, or Hyoscyamus. The reason why she does not pass water, is that labor has caused a paralysis of the bladder.

If the uterus does not decrease – but rather increases in size, and the female feels as though she had another child in it – Crocus will releive.

The lochia comes from the internal surface of the Uterus.

After pains. Are caused by the painful return of the uterus to its normal state – if they are trifling we need not pay much attention to them. The more natural the labor the less severe will be the after-pains

Diagnosis. From Puerperal peritonitis; The after pains are in paroxysms and are made much worse by the child at the breast; in puerperal peritonitis the pain is constant and is not affected by suckling the in=

fant. In after pains between the intervals she seems perfectly well.

If the after pains are very severe we may use the following remedies.

Arnica, generally controls the after pains: if it don't succeed in stopping the severity of the pains we will find Chamomilla of importance, if she has been a great coffee drinker she complains of feeling too warm.

Coffee. If she is nervous and excitable, sleepless, pains almost beyond endurance.

Pulsatilla. Fearful patients; mild and pleasant in their dispositions.

Nux vomica:— Every pain causes her to have a desire to go to stool.

After these medicines we may try;

Ipecac:— When there is nausea: sick stomach.

Rhus tox. — Pain in the coccyx and sacrum: stiff pain running down the limbs: feels paralyzed: and she is worse at night.

Sabina:— Pain running through from back to front.

Belladonna:— The pain comes and goes quick low down in the abdomen: She can't bear the bed jarred.

Bryonia:— Can't bear the least motion.

Calcarea carbonica:— Has been too early and too frequent in her menstruation.

Cuprum acet. In spasmodic and cramp-like pains which seem to hang on and get no better.

Kali carbonicum:— Stitching pains: if she moves she will scream from that terrible stitch running through the abdomen.

Ruta:— Good deal of soreness about the bones.

Sulphur:— Flashes of heat: burning, hot feet. Can't keep them under the bed clothes.

Veratrum:- Pains obstinate and cramp-like - producing a coldness.

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If the child does not pass water but cries and frets all night - give Aconite

If the bowels have not been moved Nux is generally the remedy.

The mother won't have her bowels moved until about the eighth day. If she has bad feelings get the symptoms and prescribe for them

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The Lochia.

After the placenta has been delivered the sanguineous flow goes on and forms the lochia. The milk fever will often suppress the lochia for a time.

The lochia will gradually disappear in two or three weeks. When you are called to a case of protracted lochia give Rhus.

The lochial discharge is sanguineous during the first six or seven days - then it becomes serous - then milky then purulent, and finally, in the last twenty four hours it becomes pinkish.

Sometimes a shred of the placenta will remain in the uterus, and cause a bad odor; the end of the shred may be seen in the vagina -; the odor ceases after its removal.

A hasty delivery will sometimes cause a clot of blood to forming in the uterus - Don't use mechanical means to extract it - The pains will indicate the remedy.

In cases of suppressed - if by a chill and if fever is present Aconite is the remedy.

Chamomilla - When there are colicy pains & diarrhoea.

Bryonia - Bursting headache.

Colocynthis - Diarrhoea and colicky pains aggravated by taking food and drink.

Pulsatilla: - when the discharge takes the appearance of milk suddenly and before the proper time.

When the lochial discharge becomes offensive Bell. and Carbo-animalis are the most important remedies; sometimes we may use Secale and Kreasote.

Platinum - If there be excessive sensitiveness of the vagina.

Crocus. for black and stringy lochia.

Rhus Tox. - If the sanguineous stage lasts too long.

Calcarea car. - If the lochia is exhausting, or there is a want of vital heat.

Ferrum. - The patient is much reduced and has a red face.

The woman should not menstruate during lactation. Calcarea car. is the most general remedy in such cases - next Silicea - then Pulsatilla - then Calcarea phos.

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Milk fever. comes on in about forty hours after parturition; the sooner the child is applied to the breasts the less will be the sufferings of the mother.

In difficulties during this period use,

Aconite. - When there is fever and restlessness.

Bryonia. - pale, painful; and heavy, breasts.

Belladonna. - Breasts painful, heavy, and red, in streaks across them.

Pulsatilla.— Mild temperament—; low spirited; bad taste: the milk don't secrete well.

Calcarea car.— The patient is all the time cold and chilly; the breasts are flabby.

Graphites.— The female has had gathered breasts with every child; the milk seems to be hard to draw; lumps in the breasts from old cicatrices.

Carbo animalis;— Not enough milk; feeling of emptiness at the pit of the stomach; sweating while taking food

Never allow a female to stop nursing if she is in a healthy condition. If the female is not to nurse don't touch the breasts, but give the remedy indicated.

Bryonia — if the breasts are painful, pale and heavy, & in a short time the milk will dry up; Belladonna if they are red; & so on as may be indicated.

If the mother in weaning is cold and chilly, give Calcarea

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The woman after delivery will need attention for four weeks. Oat meal gruel is the best food for the first four days, after that period she may take any nourishing food except soup, oysters or fish — "don't let them come within gun-shot of her until she is able to go down stairs and cook them."

(The baby should have a sponge or two of cold water every morning)

The female should not get out of bed for nine or ten days, and then not for a whole day at a time.

The bandage should be left off after she begins to sit up, an old fashioned long corset may take the place of it.

If the child is exposed to too strong a light it will turn yellow; this should not be mistaken for jaundice.

The child is sometimes born in a condition resembling death or it may look as if it were dying, and will be blue, quivering &c: In such cases don't tie the cord

If the child does not make much progress towards recovery and is in the blue and swollen state give, Aconite or Opium.

If it is pale and limber and lifeless from some shock to the nervous system, or from being in a state of asphyxia so long — Tartar emetic.

If pale, limber, and lifeless from loss of blood, — China

Remedies not having the desired effect, the best means left is to souse the child in cold water so as to give it a shock and then wrap it up well. Should this also fail, close the child's nostrils and slowly inflate the lungs, then remove the pressure from the nostrils and gently press on the lungs — Continue this operation for some time.

The death of the child from asphyxia may occur in three way, viz; — by asphyxia, from lesions of the circulation — of the respiration — or of the nervous system. A child may die in facial presentations of apoplexy.

The child is sometimes born in a great state of debility — as when born at the fifth or sixth month. — when this occurs the child should not be washed immediately but be wrapped in cotton and kept at a temperature of 75° — give it nourishment little and often.

Dystocia

The causes of dystocia are numerous — they are divided into three classes.

1 — Where there is deficiency or excess of action in the expulsory forces.

2. — this class includes all the obstacles that oppose the expulsion of the foetus.

3. — Comprises all the complications or accidents which renders the case liable to result in the death of the mother or child.

1st. – Deficiency or excess of action in the expulsory forces. Slow labors come under this head – . A labor may be slow and not dangerous so long as progress is made all the way through: if there should be no progress in the second stage dangerous symptoms will supervene in a few hours. (There is not so much danger if the labor is stayed in the first stage.) The woman gets sick at the stomach, restless; vomiting takes place, first of her food and drink, and then of a black, coffee ground substance. She finally becomes quiet – If not delivered this condition will end in death.

Labors which are tedious may finally wear the patient out; we should look for a remedy in tardy labors.

If we make an examination and find the os dilated, but no bag of waters – while the membranes are tense, and dont protrude a particle – we may know the cause in such a case – of the delay, is over distension of the uterus by too much liquor amnii. To remedy this we will have to puncture the membranes and let some of the liquor amnii off – not too much at a time or we might paralyze the action of the uterus altogether.

Again you may find the membranes drawn tightly over the child's head and will not give way thereby rendering the progress very slow. Tear the membranes in the absence of a pain is the treatment for such cases.

Sometimes the liquor amnii will be all in the upper part of the uterus and prevent the contractions from acting on the foetus. The treatment is to raise the child's head in the absence of pain and let it off.

An accumulation of foeces may be found in the rectum and cause delay of labor – Treatment – wash out the rectum.

A filled bladder will also delay or prevent labor – Should evacuate the contents of the bladder.

Vivid moral impressions or a disagreeable person in the

room will often arrest the pains. Give the remedy indicated in the first case - For grief Ignatia - fright Opium - Excessive joy Coffea &c - In the latter have the person removed.

Nausea and vomiting will sometimes arrest the pains. The remedies usually indicated are - Ipecac., Opium, Veratrum, Ant. crud, and Nux.,

Irregularity of the pains (Crampy or Spasmodic) will sometimes occur. Cham., Hyos, &c are the remedies.

Billadonna, Kali carb., Opium, Pulsatilla, and Secale, are the best remedies in feeble labor pains.

Billadonna. if the eyes are injected - can't bear light, nor noise - the pains are quick - and she complains much of back ache.

Kali Carb. The pain comes on in the back and shots off down the buttock - pain like a sense of weight in the pelvis - Stitching pain.

Opium. If in consequence of some mental emotion, mouth open - breathing stertorous.

Pulsatilla. If the patient are mild, tearful. - the slightest cause will make her cry.

Secale. The female is thin - condition poor. - not much vivacity.

The next best in order are Chamomilla, Nux, Sepia, and Natrum muriat.

Chamomilla. patient very cross, wont give you a civil answer

Nux vomica. If she has a desire to go to Stool with every pain.

Sepia - The pains are violent - she complains of weight in the anus. - cold hands and feet.

Natrum muriaticum. - good deal of itching about the hairy portions of the genital organs.

The Old School physicians universaley prescribe Ergot

in cases where there is a "dead set". In such cases the effect of ergot is either to poison the mother or kill the child. The action of ergot upon the uterus is such as to cause continued contraction and consequently when it acts will generally result in the death of the child.

If you can find no remedy that will act use the forceps. Before making use of them - you had better mention them casually and say nothing more in regard to their use - the female will soon inquire about them and at last will even propose their use.

Excess of Action in the expulsory forces. When the contractions of the uterus are too strong and quick the child is generally born too suddenly - rupture of the perineum or a fall on the floor &c are the effects - Treatment when we know of such cases put the female to bed soon, and encourage her not to bear down - this is about all that can be done. For too rapid contractions you may find Coffea, Acon., or Cham. of service.

II Obstacles that oppose the expulsion of the foetus.

1st Malformations of the pelvis.

The pelvis is often too small - (sometimes the pelvis is too large - and the head does not engage properly - the child is born too quick and the uterus becomes more liable to collapse in consequence -) - Among the deformities of the pelvis, we find the flattening from before backward. lessening the antero-posterior diameter of the superior and inferior straits - the approximation of the lateral walls lessening the transverse diameter - And the oblique deformity caused by the contraction of the antero-lateral wall.

The diagnosis of pelvic deformities is divided into rational and sensible. We may rationally conclude a

malformation of the pelvis if the female has other congenital deformities. The sensible signs are not of much use.

The indications for treatment in these deformities. In all cases of a deformity we will have to compare the child's head with the superior strait by means of the finger, and if we find one diameter longer than the others we ought to bring the long diameter of the head into it.

If the diameter of the pelvis is lessened more than two inches, we will have to break up the child and bring it away piecemeal — If the child's face presents try long and hard to get a vertex presentation.

2nd Of the soft parts.

Of the vulva — adhesions of the greater labia sometimes take place after coition — if there is no opening or only a partial one, wait until the child's head presses on the vulva, then make an opening with a probe-pointed bistoury — "I never have had a case of this kind in 25 ev." — Gurney

A persistent hymen is occasionally met with. The treatment is to cut it through.

Contraction and rigidity of the vulva sometimes happens — division of the posterior commissure is recommended — "I have never done it though, often tempted — after waiting a great while the child generally gets through".

Resistance of the perineum — In such a case we will have to exercise just as much patience as above.

In bagging of the perineum — where the head of the child seems to be caught in the perineum — we will lift the head up out of the "bag" with the forceps.

When the vagina slips down before the child's head engages in the superior strait put it back — if the head has already engaged in the vagina, put on the forceps and deliver.

3rd Tumors.

1 Of the bones.— Exostoses — they spring from the surface of the sacrum — if not large enough to stop labor entirely, deliver with the forceps — if large enough perform craniotomy — Silicea, Calcarea, Mezereum &c. will be the remedies in such cases as medicinal treatment.

Osteo-sarcoma is a rare disease — it is more easily dealt with than exostosis because compressible.

Tumors sometimes result from deformities.

2 Of the Soft parts

Oedema of the labia — The labia sometimes become swollen and dropsical — the child can be born but the labor will be tedious

Thrombus or sanguineous tumors — These will sometimes form in the cavity of the pelvis during parturition, if they become large enough to interfere much with labor, puncture them. If we find them after parturition Calendula is one of the best remedies or arnica — if inflamed Hamamelis virgin.

Tumors of the neck and body of the uterus.

Polypi — these sometimes come down the uterus and fill the vagina, they have a long pedicle, and as labor progresses are usually expelled —. We diagnose these by their being in the vagina ~~covered with~~ nothing and attached by a long pedicle or neck to the uterus.

Fungous haematodes — Cauliflower excressences — these bleed if touched — Placenta previa differs from fungus haematodes, by the bleeding taking place in gushes.

Encysted tumors — May be known by being round, marbly, fluctuating, and movable — The treatment for these is to puncture them with a trocar.

3 Of the neighboring parts

Ovarian tumors. These may be felt through the vagina — if cancerous they will feel hard, ragged, and rough — if filled with fluid, fluctuating. We will have to el=

evate them above the superior strait.

Procidentia vesicae.— feels like a large bag of water. Introduce the catheter and you may feel it in the tumor, draw off the water and push the bladder up.

Urinary calculi.— A large stone in the bladder will sometimes interfere with labor — Treatment.- Place the woman on her hands and knees and push the stone above the superior strait, and keep it there until the head engages.

Hernial tumors. Hernia of the intestines may be reduced by pushing it up above the superior strait.

Vulvar tumor or perineal hernia. These tumors are formed by a loop of the intestine descending through the abdominal ring into the greater labia, they do not interfere much with parturition.

4th Obstacles presented by the neck and body of the Uterus.

1 Rigidity of the neck.

Aconitum.— When we find great distress - much suffering - and the parts dry.

Conium.— Stinging pain in the neck.

2 Spasmodic contraction of the neck. This may be confounded with rigidity of the neck — Diagnosis — In the latter case (rigidity of the neck) the edges of the orifice are thick soft and easily dilatable - while in spasmodic contraction the edges of the os feels like a blunt case knife —.

Belladonna - The edges are very sore & sensitive.

Sepia if there is not so much sensibility as would indicate Bell; Also, Hyoscyamus & Stramonium, particularly if there be spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the body.

Conium - Hypertrophy with induration of the

as; stinging pains

5th Obstacles dependent on the foetus or its Appendages.

1 Diseases of the foetus.

Hydrocephalus — may be recognized during parturition by the following signs: we meet with a large hard body at superior strait which does not feel like the head. careful examination reveals the large fontanels and sutures - the bones seem to swim in water.

Treatment — plunge a trocar into the head and draw off the water.

Hydrothorax, ~~or~~ ascites, —. We will find the head to deliver all right - then the labor stops — Examine and you find the intercostal spaces to bulge out & the chest distended.

Treatment —. If you can't deliver with the forceps, draw off the fluid by puncturing the walls with a trochar. Ascites is treated in a like manner.

2 Deformities of the foetus.

Labor will ~~often~~ sometimes be rendered difficult by the occurence of monstrosities — multiple and adherent foetuses.

3 Prolapsus of the cord —

The cord will sometimes descend into the vagina before the head engages in the superior strait.

Treatment — Put the cord in a hole made in a sponge and carry the whole above the superior strait - the sponge expands and keeps it there, or make a pocket by sewing one end of a piece of folded muslin, and place the cord in it and with a bougie carry it above the superior strait.

4 Malpositions of the foetus.

If in head presentations, the head is strongly inclined to the right or left of the usual line, we will turn the woman on the side towards which the head inclines, — Employ the same method in breech presentations

III Diseases and accidents that are liable to result in the death of the mother or Child.

1st Puerperal hemorrhage.

The causes of puerperal hemorrhage are divided into the predisposing, determing and the special causes.

Predisposing causes. The main predisposing cause is pregnancy.

Determining causes. are exposure, a false step, a fall on the feet or nates, blows &c — any thing which disturbs the harmony of the healthful state.

Special causes. The insertion of the placenta over the mouth of the uterus - rupture of the cord —.

Symptoms of puerperal hemorrhage. The accident is usually preceded for a few days by a dull languid sensation, an unusual malaise, colicky pains, cold feet and general chilliness: soon there is a slight appearance of blood at the vulva. In case of an internal hemorrhage the abdomen will swell enormously - the pulse sinks - the woman becomes pale and other symptoms marking the loss of blood set in.

The seat of the hemorrhage is between the internal surface of the placenta and the uterus: when internal the flow commences near the centre of the placenta, and gradually distending it tears it away from the uterus; or the discharge may take place into the membranes.

We have an unavoidable hemorrhage when the placenta is right over the mouth of the uterus.

The attacks come on and grow worse and worse until the time of parturition

The Signs of a placenta previa: you will find the finger obstructed in making an examination, as soon as it enters the os internus, this obstruction feels like

a cauliflower excressence – If she has pain the flow is more profuse while the pain exists.

Hemorrhage never comes on before the end of the 6th month when placenta previa is the cause.

Treatment – may be divided into preventitive and curative. Preventitive, comprises all those means used to keep the patient in health during pregnancy. Curative embraces all means we make use of at the time the hemorrhage occurs. When first called to a patient in uterine hemorrhage we should have her placed in a horizontal position on a hair mattress in an airy room – the diet should be cooling. If the hemorrhage occurs before the end of the sixth month use no mechanical means in arresting it. If at the close or after the sixth month should inquire whether it is caused by an injury or if it is a placenta previa, we must hasten the delivery if the latter state exist and the woman is much affected by the loss of blood.

The best mode of delivery in cases of placenta previa is to plunge the finger through the placenta and rupture the membranes, letting off the liquor amnii slowly. As soon as the liquor amnii begins to flow off the bleeding ceases, because the cause of the tension is removed. – The delivery takes place through the placenta.

In hemorrhage during labor, if we cannot succeed in arresting it by means of internal remedies, we must introduce a hand, seize a leg and deliver.

2nd Puerperal Convulsions.

Its causes are predisposing and determining Pregnancy is the great predisposing cause; Anything which irritates the spinal cord may bring on the convulsions – the irritability of the uterus – the bladder distended with water – the rectum loaded with feces – &c.

The attack comes on with precursory symptoms usually - there are double vision, one sided headaches.

Diagnosis from hysteria - the latter is always preceded by a sensation as of a ball in the throat, nor are the paroxysms so regular. In puerperal convulsions there is always a rolling of the eyes first - then the body turns in the same direction as the eye turns - it becomes stiff and rigid - twitching of the muscles takes place - stertorous breathing sets in and finaley she goes to sleep - From this sleep the woman awakens without a knowledge of what has taken place, soon after another attack comes on and the same scene is enacted - The convulsions go on thus for two or three days, or more.

The muscles of the face never twitch in hysteria - in Eclampsia the most violent contortions of the face occur.

The prognosis is unfavorable.

Remedies

Nux vomica - The convulsions come on in the middle of the night - the patient habitually constipated - Temper irritable - had taken too much food before going to bed. If her bowels have not been moved for some time use an injection until they are.

Bryonia - abdomen tender - pulse full - perspiration - dry lips and splitting headache.

Aconite - Dry, hot skin and restlessness.

Distended abdomen and diarrhoea with tenesmus will remind you of Cham, Merc. & Hyos.

Hyoscyamus particularly if she has had the diarrhoea for several hours - jerking, twitching and in a state of general commotion.

Pulsatilla - When her countenance is cold and clammy and pale - Sometimes dysuria.

Belladonna — Face livid or purple and warm, Can't swallow, or with difficulty — Speechless — right side paralysed, and also the tongue — pupils dilated — Every return of pain brings on convulsions. Starts and cries — fearful visions.

Opium — Stupor between the spells and stertorous breathing, or incoherent wanderings — dilated and insensible pupils.

Hyoscyamus — General commotion — jerks and twitches — countenance bluish — she laughs at everything — convulsion of every muscle of the whole body

Stramonium — Fits renewed by contact or the sight of brilliant objects — the upper part of the body is more convulsed — face red and puffed.

Chamomilla — When anger is the cause — one cheek red the other pale. — Starts and jumps in her sleep — Complains of heat & wants to drink.

Ignatia — Convulsions of the limbs, eye, eyelids, and face, and at the same time throwing back the head. Long sighs. Alternate redness & paleness of the f

Lachesis — She cries out severely at every attack — cold feet — vertigo even when lying still — palpitation of the heart and headache — pale face and heavy drowsiness.

Coffea — Great nervous excitability.

Ipecac — Constant nausea with fear about the umbilicus.

Cuprum Aceticum. — The spasms seem to commence in the fingers and toes — great accumulation of mucus in the chest.

Phosphorus — Flush of heat going from below upwards ("Aura") preceding the attack — can feel & see it going up.

Zincum — When cuprum has failed — the attack

has commenced with fidgety feet - She can't keep them still

Arnica - The blood rushes violently to the head during the pain, with tendency to paralysis of the left side - Cutting pains - involuntary stools.

Cicuta virosa - Violent abdominal spasms with electric jerks in the limbs - pale cold face with half open eyes - Opisthotonos with great trebrygmus.

3rd Rupture of the uterus.

The causes are softening of the walls of the uterus, an abscess in the walls &c. or violent uterine contractions.

Symptoms - She feels a sudden pain in the region that has been rent - sometimes a noise is heard -, followed by collapse, the pulse almost ceases to beat and the patient becomes pale.

Treatment - If the labor is progressing deliver the child as soon as possible and remove the placenta. The uterus must be examined and if a portion of the intestines is in it return them -; leaving the patient to get well if she can. The rupture of the Vagina is similar in nature to that of the uterus but not so violent.

4th Rheumatism of the uterus.

Any rheumatic patient is liable to this complaint. This affection protracts labor and may bring on an abortion.

Rhododendron is the remedy if the pain sets in with a rise of the wind, and leaves, when the wind goes down.

Syncope in parturition from the effects of the pain requires Nux vomica.

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Obstetrical Operations.

Version.

Version is the operation by which one of the two extremities of the child is brought to the superior strait: and therefore consists of two kinds, Cephalic and Pelvic or Podalic

Cephalic version may be resorted to in irregular vertex presentations and facial

General precautions. Get the female's consent before performing the version. Place the patient on her back, with her legs flexed on the abdomen and near the edge of the bed. For performing the operation we should choose that hand, which when half way between pronation and supination, corresponds with the abdomen of the child, in all vertex and face presentations. In shoulder presentations use the hand which corresponds to the side of the child presenting. Having decided which hand to introduce, lubricate it well, except the palmer surface. The hand may be introduced in the form of a cone - insinuate it gently and in the interval between the pains whenever it is possible

In facial presentations with the chin posteriorly it is well to try to convert it into a vertex presentation. The same may be said of irregular trunk presentations.

Pelvic version. When the head presents and we can't succeed in producing Cephalic we must perform pelvic version. Never seize but one leg in turning.

If spasmodic contraction of the os takes place never cut it, but give the remedy indicated.

The Forceps.

To apply the forceps the woman must be placed in the same position as directed for version. The forceps should always be applied to the head and whenever possible to the sides of the head. Dr Guernsey uses Bond's short forceps more frequently than any others.

The forceps should always be employed when the pains have stopped and we have waited a reasonable time for them to commence.

Always apply the under blade first.

To introduce the forceps when the head is in the cavity of the pelvis: hold the head steady with one hand, place the blade of the forceps perpendicular to the head resting upon it and then incline so as to suit the head, slipping it on gently ("don't push one bit") — the other blade is introduced in a like manner and the two are locked. Traction must be made in the line of the axis of the pelvis — The course the handles incline to take will indicate the direction to draw.

If the head "bags" in the vulva lift it up with the forceps and it will extend under the symphisis.

When the face presents towards the anterior part of the body we should make the traction rather upwards so as to deliver the occiput first.

When the head is at the superior strait with the occiput in the left anteriorally, introduce the hand, place ~~the~~ a finger on the child's head, and resting the end of the branch of the forceps on the head let it slide gently to a proper position — the ~~forceps~~ will lay in the posterior commissure of the vulva. Traction is to be made directly downards — the head will rotate, and the forceps must be applied so that their concavity will come under the arch of the pubes

Occiput right anterior — The principle of application is the same as above

Occiput posterior — left half — apply the forceps in the ordinary way. The head must not rotate. The occiput must go down the cavity of the pelvis. The handles must be elevated more than if the occiput was anterior.

Induction of premature labors.

Sometimes the woman will habitually have the child to die in utero. Calc. car. and Sulphur are the most remedies in such cases; sometimes Thuja

We only induce premature labors when there is a deformity of the pelvis so that the child could not be born at term, or when tumors exist in the pelvis. To induce premature labor a stream of tepid water should be thrown upon the neck of the uterus by means of a pump syringe, about twelve quarts should be so injected upon the neck.- Then we must wait about four hours, and if labor does not commence at that time, make another application. Continue this experiment until labor does come on.

An abortion is advisable if the pelvis is contracted to less than two and a half inches; it may be produced in the same way.

Delivery of the After birth.

The most important remedies for retained placenta are.- Pulsatilla, Secale, and Sabina.

The after-birth ordinarially comes away very easily. Seize the cord with a napkin - if the placenta is high up, use a finger of the free hand, press the cord down at the same time that you pull, so as to draw in the direction of the axis of the superior strait.

Sometimes there will be much pain after the delivery of the placenta.- By feeling upon the abdomen you will find the fundus of the uterus sunken in, causing a cup-like cavity. Introduce a hand into the uterus and push it out.—

Hygiene of children from birth to weaning.

The moral emotions of the Mother much affect her milk. What sensible mother would give her child the breast immediately after a fit of anger?

Convulsions are often the result of allowing the child to take the breasts after a fit of anger. Chamomilla is the remedy in those cases.

A mother should gradually wean her child as soon as she finds herself pregnant.

Nursing of children. — The child should be frequently nursed soon after its birth, say, once or twice in a couple of hours. It should not be applied to the breasts every time it cries; use other means to quiet it, as a change of position &c: perhaps the child is not hungry, there may be something else the matter with it. Don't allow the child to suck in its sleep, always lay it away in its bed as soon as it goes to sleep.

It is best for the child to depend upon the breasts for nourishment until it has begun to cut teeth. At the age of 9 or 12 months the child should commence to be weaned gradually, and after it has learned to eat. Wean by day at first. A child should be weaned between the periods of teething, never while teething is going on.

Teething. — The two lower incisors are the first to appear at about the seventh month. The period occupied in "cutting" them is about 15 days. Then comes a rest of six weeks. The 2nd group manifest itself between ten & twelve months and are about four weeks in coming through: this group consists of the four upper incisors. 3rd group is completed between the twelfth and fifteenth month, during which period 4 molars are "cut" and after them the last two lower incisors. The interval between

this group and the next is a good time for weaning. 4th group consisting of the canine teeth are cut between the 18th & 20th month, and occupies about three months. 5th group, appears a two years, comprises the last molars and the deciduous teeth are complete.

Regimen of Nursing Women.

Nursing women should have plain nourishing diet all the way through. The simpler the diet of the mother the better for the child, teething will be accomplished much easier, and the baby will be much less liable to the Summer Complaint &c. ——

Short nipples may be elongated by the use of the nipple shield – porter bottle – &c ——

If the nipple gets sore from the first application of the child, but the skin is not broken – Use a solution of Arnica. Should the skin be abraded use Calendula: If the abraded surface is much inflamed Chamomilla, also if the inflamation extends over the whole nipple.

Graphites. When there is an erysipelatous condition extending to the breasts – blistered –.

Sulphur. – Deep cracks in the nipple – may be around it or at the end; burning pain in the nipple.

Calc. car – Ulcerated nipples very sore and painful.

Lycopodium. When the nipples are in a state similar to that described under Sulphur, only there is not the burning.

Mercurius. The nipple feels raw and sore.

Silicea. The nipple is ulcerated and tender.

Castor Equorum. When the nipple is very much ulcerated, it seems ready to drop off. –

Croton Tig. When there is no apparent soreness,

yet as soon as the Child begins to suck there will be a pain through to the back from the nipple. Or if the female has been nursing for some months and upon examining the nipple you find a white kernel which pains and burns like fire.

Pulsatilla, when there is a good deal of burning about the nipple; also when the temperament suits.

The milk may be altered in quality. Sometimes the child will throw up the milk curdled - the milk seems to be spoiled - Borax or Lachesis - are to be given to the mother - or Cina if the babe won't take the milk; the woman is restless in her sleep; her appetite is very variable. Mercurius and Silicia are also very important.

Galactorrhoea. When remedies for a profuse secretion of milk are - Belladonna when she complains of the breasts being heavy and continually wet with milk. Bryonia in cases similar to Bell. but without the sense of weight. Calcarea Car. when she complains of being chilly, can't bear the air to blow on her.

Asafoetida is one of the best remedies for a deficient supply of milk if the patient is easily worried and fidgety. Ignatia if moral effect cause a deficient secretion.

She may have the right quantity of milk, but sinks away, and has a sensation of goneness at the pit of the stomach. Carbo animalis.

General rules relative to Infantile Hygiene

Don't dress the child too much and don't

put it in bed with its shawl on. The bandage should be worn three or four months.

The child should be washed not much oftener than once a day. Don't let a child be washed and go out to walk immediately after.

Never allow a hot diaper to be put on the child it will make it sore and cause urinary troubles.

Another bad habit of nurses is washing the child's head with borax water – Don't permit that – use pure water. If child's head gets covered with dandruff or scurf give Calcarea or perhaps Silicea or Calcarea phos.

Starch or Flour should never be applied to the skin – they are the best means in the world to make it chafe.

Puerperal Fevers.

Puerperal fever usually begins on the third or fourth day. It may resemble hysteralgia – the chief points of difference are these: in the latter complaint the pulse rises and falls with the fever – continues high in puerperal fever. Hysteralgia gets worse in spells; puerperal fever gradually grows worse and worse.

If the fever comes on before the milk begins to be secreted, the secretion will not take place. If the milk has commenced to flow, it will cease during the progress of the fever.

The fever sets in with rigors, followed by hot skin, and intense thirst; the pulse and respiration are rapid. Towards the last stage, a cold clammy skin is a forerunner of threatening death. The abdomen will be so tender that the patient can't bear the weight of the sheet. The pains begin at a point and extend gradually all over the abdomen. The abdomen is usually tumefied and tympanitic. When a mother with

this fever seems to care nothing for her child, it is regarded as a very bad sign — a symptom of a grave form. The pulse, when the fever has fully set in, is 140; the thirst more intense at the first and last stages, less while the fever is at its height. The bowels are sometimes much constipated. The urine is not much changed if the peritoneum is alone inflamed but if the uterus is involved it is not so natural.

The countenance is drawn up, and expressive of great suffering. A patch of crimson on each cheek is a bad sign. The duration of the complaint is from one to ten days.

Aconite may be administered, when the chill was very decided; the fever a real synocha; pulse hard, thirst, and restlessness, & sleeplessness. Cutting pain in the abdomen.

Belladonna. When there is spasmodic colic in the abomen, as though she was seized with claws; clutching in the abomen; or as if the intestines were ground with stones. A feeling as if the genital organs were pressing out. Tenderness made much worse by a jar. Burning heat in skin; red face and eyes. A hot steam seems to come from the woman when the bed-clothes are turned down. (Don't repeat the Bell as often as Aconite.)

Bryonia. The slightest movement aggravates the sufferings; splitting headache; parched, dry lip, and dry tongue. Constipation, vomiting of food; faints when sitting up, or feels sick at the stomach.

Chamomilla. The breasts are flabby and empty, with white diarrhoeic stools. (Seems as if the milk had left the breasts and mixed with the stools.) Or if she had been angry before the attack, or if the attack was brought on by taking cold. Bad tempered. The

complains of being too warm, while she don't appear so to the observer. One cheek red, the other pale.

Colocynth. The pain in the abomen is insupportable, writhes in agony under her pains. Diarrhoea excited by eating or drinking.

Coffea. Great nervous excitement. Sensitive much to the least pain.

Mercurius. The patient is excessively thirsty with the mouth filled with saliva. The pains in the abdomen are burning and lancinating. Desire for stool without effect or mucous and sanguineous discharges. Profuse perspiration.

Nux vomica If the uterus is the seat of the inflammation more particularly. Constipation; frequent, unsuccessful desire for stool. Headache with hot face, as if before a hot fire. If the fever is consequent upon disappointment or contradiction. Tinkling in the ears and syncope following.

Rhus-tox. The nervous system seems implicated. It may be given when the fever is assuming a typhoid form. The least contradiction aggravates her sufferings; if the lochial discharge becomes suddenly sanguineous.

Arsenicum. When there is sudden prostration of the vital energies; the patient is full of anguish, the countenance is sunken, she can hardly sustain the least motion, yet she is very restless; thirst for little at a time; burning pain in the abdomen; vesicles on the lips; small, feeble, intermitting pulse, all at once. Veratrum is indicated by symptoms similar to those of arsenicum. If arsenic don't improve the case, give, veratrum - the patient will want the coldest water.

Arnica. Bruised feeling; involuntary stools and urine; Especially in the graver forms of the fever. Always give Arnica for the nervous shock after confinement.

Hyoscyamus. Spasmodic symptoms, jerks and twitches in the limbs.

Stramonium. Wants the room lighted, must have some one in the room all the time.

Kali Carb. The pains are all stitching, the least motion gives her stitching pains in the abdomen.

Platinum. Can't bear the napkin to the vulva, or if the lochial discharge becomes thick blood-like molasses.

Iris versicolor. Great deal of gastric derangement, sinking coming on rapidly.

Apis mel. Stinging pains, no thirst, red spots here and there over the body, sleepless nights.

Carbo veg. When the patient wants to be fanned.

Asafetida is sometimes useful. China. Full distended abdomen. Lachesis.-always worse after sleeping. Sulphur-Flashes of heat, burning in the bottoms of the feet.

Pulsatilla. Mild, tearful dispositions; the lochia looks like milk.

Ipecac.-Nausea all the time, clawing in the abdomen.

Sepia.-Urine putrid, and leaves a ring of clay-like sediment in the chamber, which is hard to wash off.

Crocus. Bounding in the abdomen; the lochial discharge is dark and stringy.

Phlegmasia alba dolens,

Inflammation of the vein of the leg appears from the fourth to the twelfth day.

Symptoms—Pain in the lower part of the abdomen, in different parts, more usually, in the region of the crural vein, and in the calf of the leg or ankle. After the pain has lasted for some time the part be=

gins to swell, has a white shining appearance and extends down to the foot, or vice versa. First the leg is generally oedematous, she can't move it, it hurts her; the inguinal glands become swollen and suppurate. As soon as one leg gets well, the other becomes affected, from sympathy.

There is a general debility of the whole system; the pulse is low, she is feverish. The symptoms vary in intensity.

This disease generally terminates in resolution or suppuration. Under the Old school treatment, death sometimes occurs very suddenly. The prognosis is generally favorable.

Arnica if the disease comes on immediately after a severe labor.

Aconite if it is in consequence of some exposure — the bed clothes have been changed, or she has been washed — She has a real synochal fever; restless.

Apis mel. resembles the fever of aconite, only there is no thirst; sleepless nights.

Belladonna - When there is tearing in the affected parts - tearing, rending in the Knee-joint; great sense of weight in the part; violent lancinatings in the part.

Bryonia. Shooting from the hips to the feet; can't bear the least movement.

Pulsatilla If the lochia have suddenly disappeared.

Rhus tox - Great powerlessness of the limb, or if she is a typhoid state. (I use Rhus more than any other remedy - Guering)

Arsenicum. Much depression of the system - low, cachectic state -. The pains are burning, always worse at night.

Mercurius. Inguinal glands swollen, sore;

much salivation: often indicated after Bell. or Bry.

China. When there has been a great loss of blood.

Sulphur. The patient complains of a great sense of numbness in the part. Looseness of the bowels (or great constipation) the desire for stool comes on so suddenly that she can hardly get ready in time.

Antimon. Crud. The affected part looks dark, as if dry gangrene was about come on.

Calc carb. for leuco-phlegmatic individuals.

Sepia. Putrid odor of the urine.

Lycopodium. is the remedy if the patient be very flatulent - much borborygmus - she has to wait a long time in passing water.

Puerperal Insanity.

Females after parturition are sometimes troubled with a disturbance of their mental faculties. This comes on soon after labor and assumes many forms; it is not dangerous, although it may last for months.

Aconite. Its indications are; she fears death - is sure she is going to die at a certain time - She may have been frightened. — Despair.

Belladonna: Desires death, wants some one to kill her - red eyes, and wild look.

Bryonia: She is very busy all the time; fearful and apprehensive: perspires incessantly.

Hyoscyamus. - A spasmodic tendency with the insanity - may have convulsions; loquacious and sleepless; wants to run away; desires to be naked - throws off the bed-clothes.

Opium. If the case has developed from fright, and fear - All the while afraid - Drowsy state -

red face - very sleepy - but can't sleep.

Stramonium. Desires light and society - darkness and solitude aggravate her symptoms. Face red and bloated with a smiling, silly expression.

Sulphur. Everything appears very beautiful - has happy dreams. Wakes and sings in the night - she is very happy.

Cantharis. Dysuria, with burning, cutting, smarting pain, or bloody urine.

Cuprum acet. or met. When the insanity appears in paroxysms. shows great weakness after the paroxysm.

Cicuta-virosa. Always plays the buffoon.

Camphor - Feels cold to the touch - a remarkable degree of coldness.

Digitalis. Pulse remarkably slow - all she does is slow.

Helleborus. A remarkable degree of seclusion - she wants to be alone.

Lachesis. Loquacious - changing from one subject to another.

Platinum. Thick, black blood from the uterus - she screams in her paroxysms.

Pulsatilla - Mild temperament, cries a great deal - religious melancholy, despairs of eternal salvation; prays much - very pleasant and cheerful under disappointment.

Mercurius When there is a good deal of saliva from the mouth the patient plays with it.

Veratrum. Very weak pulse - can hardly perceive its beat; marked prostration; cold sweat on the forehead at every exertion.

Zinc. Intense obstinate pain in the brain.

Anacardium. The memory is at fault - the

recollects nothing. Aurum Strong suicidal tendency. Ignatia If developed from fright & grief - the grief remains. Conium Great deal of vertigo - intermitting flow of urine. Nux vom She finds fault all the time.

Diseases of children.

Aphthæ

Mercurius is one of the chief remedies. If there is a high state of inflamation throughout the whole mouth; an inflamed appearance around each ulcer; increase of saliva; gums swollen and ulcerated; the urine strong, and staining the linen yellow.

Sulphur Great deal of pain in the mouth, worse at night - Is distinguished from Merc in not having salivation. If mercurius improves, but does not effect a cure, we may derive benefit from the use of Sulphur

Bryonia. May be used when there is a decided dryness about the mouth; the edges of the tongue are more especially affected - the gums spongy.

Nux vomica. When the tip of the tongue is particularly affected; the breath smells badly, or if the child is very costive.

Borax. The child is very hungry, wants to take the breast, but cries when taking it -. The white specks seem to be more on the sides of the cheeks, they bleed easily when washed. Use cold or warm water for the purpose of cleansing the mouth, or, if that irritates, mollasses.

Atrophia Infantum, or Marasmus.

Calcarea Car - Stools clay colored; flesh soft;

always sweats much about the head (the whole head). Large solid abdomen; large open fontanels; the child never sleeps after 3 O'clock A.M.

Arsenicum. Great dryness of the skin—a leather-like dryness—. Drinks often, and but little at a time; very restless—starts & jumps in its sleep; brown or green stools which are painful; painful stools containing undigested food. Marasmus with Linea Capitis, if the linea be dry. Light colored stools—these cases show a torpidity of the liver. In some children who have infantile dyspepsia, on account of over-feeding.

Belladonna—Cough with rattling in the throat & chest; rattling throughout the whole chest; colic with involuntary stools.

China. When the abdomen is enlarged, but tympanitic. Painless diarrhoea with undigested stool (Ars painful); often a good deal of wind passes with the stool; child worse every other day.

Nux vomica—Stools large, and difficult; may take a good deal of food; much flatulency; peculiar yellow, bloated face. The stools may be very small and very frequent—a little bit of stool every little while.

Rhus tox.—Great debility with a constant desire to lie down. Slimy, bloody diarrhoea, worse after midnight (Merc. has tenesmus).

Sulphur. The child is extremely voracious; watches every cup, or plate, containing food; wants to take it in its hands. Constant want—never satisfied—wakes from sleep and wants to eat.

Lycopodium. Great deal of rumbling and rattling in the baby's bowels. Sour diarrhoea.

Ferrum acet. Face looks red and florid,

vomiting of food.

Mercurius - Slimy or bloody stools with tenesmus. The thighs and legs are covered with cold, damp sweat.

Merc. corsiv. Has similar looking stools to Merc, but the smell like cadavera

Staphisagria. The cervical glands are swollen, the nostrils sore, ulcerations at the corners of the mouth, and fetid night sweats.

Phos. acid. They pass a great quantity of urine. Debilitating diarrhoea & morning sweats

Bold Hives or Nettle Rash. Urticaria.

Calcarea car. is more frequently indicated than any other remedy. The skin is covered with white blotches - itches terribly.

Dulcamara. When it results from taking cold; the blotches are not so white as in the calc. case.

Hepar Sulph. If the nose is stopped up - can hardly take a breath; there may also be trouble with the nipples. (When the breasts of children swell they should not be rubbed or pressed, as is too often done)

Chamomilla.

Swollen Breasts,

should not be rubbed or squeezed as is too often done.

Chamomilla. When the swelling is quite extensive; the breasts and the surrounding parts are swollen, red, and inflamed.

Belladonna. The swelling is circumscribed by the outline of the breasts - they are hard and painful; red streaks run across them.

Bryonia - The breasts are swollen and inflamed but quite pale.

If they threaten to ulcerate Hepar sulph; Silicea may follow Hepar after the abscess has opened, particularly if the affected part is very sensitive to the touch.

Colic

Chamomilla when the child has colic with yellow, green and watery diarrhoea; or diarrhoea resembling chopped eggs and spinach. The stools smell like decayed eggs. The child must be carried, or writhes and twists, and has cold feet.

Cina. The colic comes on every afternoon

Ipecac is indicated when the child cries out sharply as if the pains were cutting; stools fermented and putrid - and when there is a good deal of sick stomach.

Pulsatilla. Colic every evening. Diarrhoea changing in its appearance, no two stools alike: worse at night.

Veratrum. When the colic comes on with a watery diarrhoea and terrible screaming -. The diarrhoea is exhausting. the feet and skin cold, and the forehead covered with a cold perspiration.

Belladonna. The colic comes on suddenly; the child cries out suddenly and violently then quickly gets well again - Stops all at once. The child bends itself backward during the attack.

Aconite - Gets into a dry heat with every attack of colic.

Cina is indicated when the child won't sleep without being constantly rocked; is never still in its sleep; throws its arms and legs about.

Borax. Is extremely nervous - it gets to sleep, and the rustling of a dress, the rattling of a door latch &c

will awaken it, or when seemingly sound asleep & the mother is about to lay it in the cradle, it will throw its arms about her neck and wake up.

Calcarea car. Don't sleep until after 3. A. M.

Nux vomica (Is a boy.) Always draws up his legs during an attack of colic; constipation; the colic comes on early in the morning.

Colocynth. The child draws itself double, writhes and twists about (has not cold feet like Chamomilla) Frothy diarrhoea, or diarrhoea of a musty smell.

Lycopodium When there is red sand in the diaper; the child always screams terribly before passing water. The colic seems to be worse just before passing water which relieves it for a while. Great deal of borborygmus.

Senna. The child is sleepless at night; constantly crying and tossing about; it won't sleep, nor rest. Great deal of incarcerated flatulence.

Sulphur. More or less pimples over the body. The colic worse at night

Mercurius. When the stools are green and slimy; the urine strong - stains the diaper yellow

Jalapa. The indications for this remedy are similar to those for Senna, but still the child will sleep some for a little while, then wakens again soon

Coffea - Is the remedy, if there is a great deal of nervousness and sleeplessness - The child is very wakeful and excitable.

Opium. The child is sleepy but can't sleep; it cries and shows a great deal of suffering. The bowels are moved every day but the stools consist of hard black balls.

Constipation

The positiveness of the child sometimes comes from the nurse: in such cases we will have to treat the nurse as well as the child.

Bryonia. When the stools are hard and tough, or very dry.

Calcarea carb. Hard undigested stool of white, or light color. Some children in teething will have this kind of stool; Calcarea is then the remedy. The child sweats much about the head.

Nux vomica. Stools large and difficult, frequently ineffectual urging to stool. Constipation arising when the child has been partly fed and partly nursed.

Opium. Stool consisting of hard black masses which rattle as they roll from the diaper.

Platinum. Stools of hard lumps which pass with difficulty - they get partly out the anus and remain there - the nurse has to help it out.

Lycopodium. Constipation with a great deal of flatulency.

Aluminum. When there is much straining although the stool may be soft. The child will get red in the face from straining. The stool comes down to the sphincter ani and remains above it.

Veratrum. Hard straining after the stool The patient is weak.

Sulphur. When the general symptoms indicate it — pimples containing pus &c.

Graphites has a stool like Nux, but there is an erysipelatous condition of the child; where there is a fold of skin there is a raw place, with a glutinous exudation.

Plumbum. Stools consisting of little balls of

natural color (not black like the Opium stools). The child is apt to be sleepless in the last part of the night.

Convulsions.

Aconite if there be a real synochal fever with the convulsions.

Belladonna. Every convulsion terminates in a stupor, or whenever the child awakens it seems to be in a fright; has a staring wild look: Bends backwards during the convulsion, or the body is stiff and rigid with hot hands and head. Involuntary stool and urine with every convulsion

Chamomilla. One cheek red, the other pale; the eyelids and the muscles of the face twitch, and the child throws itself from side to side.

Cina. The whole body is rigid for some time.

Coffea is useful if the children are weakly and nervous and have convulsions from the slightest cause.

Hyoscyamus. Blue face; every muscle of the body seems to twitch; froth at the mouth.

Ignatia. Single parts are convulsed; the child sleeps lightly - starts, screams, and trembles all over -. Ignatia is one of the most frequently used medicines in the materia med for convulsions.

Ipecac. Athsmatic patients. When there is a good deal of nausea and vomiting. The child draws itself before or after the convulsion and gets blue when in that stiff state.

Mercurius. Salivation + green watery stools, abdomen very hard and distended

Opium. The child screams just as the

spasm is coming on. Or if the mother had been recently frightened - (Better give the Mother Opium also -). Entire suppression of urine and feces during the spasm.

Stramonium. When the child seems much frightened. When it awakes it shrinks, draws back, or gropes about with its hands. When unconscious it keeps opening and shutting its fingers.

Calcarea carb. cures many cases of spasms during teething, especially in leuco-phlegmatic children with open fontanelles. Much sweat about the head.

Sulphur is the remedy for convulsions resulting from repelled eruptions.

Apis Mel. Red spots or pimples here and there over the surface of the body.

Cuprum Acet. When the spasms are particularly in the extremities.

Crusta Lactea - Tinea Capitis

Lycopodium. If the child's head smells badly nothwithstanding the effort made to keep it clean.

Rhus tox. The pimples have an inflamed border, and itch terribly especially at night - They bleed often.

Sulphur When there is a scabby tettery condition of the skin generally - The eruption gets better then worse and soon.

Arsenicum. Dry and scaly eruption - the cervical glands are full of little nodes; white undigested stools.

Graphites. When there is an oozing moisture from the eruption, behind the ears, &c.

Sepia. When the eruption appears in rings and spreads in rings. Sepia failing Calcarea or Silicea generally suits the case.

Aconitum. When there is a good deal of fever; Suitable in the first stage.

Viola tricolor. If we see the case in the beginning and find a sore place on the head secreting a matter which trickles down and mats the hair, or several sores characterised by the same state, -Or when there are thick incrustations - half an inch thick.

Staphysagria. The scabs are yellow, moist + smell badly.

Calcarea carb. When there is a large scab covering the whole top of the head, and secretes a thick pus underneath it. The first indications of a cure in such a case is the drying up of the pus.

Hepar sulph. around each scab are little pimples. (B)

Antimonium crud. The whole face is involved in a thick crust - the is no matter under it like in the calcarea case.

Dulcamara. Hard swelling of the glands of the neck with the eruption. Bryonia when the glands are hard red and painful.

Sarsaparilla. The main sore is preceded by cracks.

Clematis erecta. A miliary eruption preceeds the points of which throw out a moisture which forms a scab.

Mercurius - If there is a good deal of salivation.

Oleander. When the child seems to be scrofulous the mesenteric glands are affected.

Cantharis. Desquamation of the epidermis; giving a fuzzy appearance to the skin.

Do not make an application of a blad= der to the head - nor wash it much. -

Dentition.

Aconitum is of great value in dentition when there is a feverish restlessness.

Belladonna is the remedy when the child is very dull and drowsy: seems sleepy all the time, starts up, looks wild, with dilated pupils & a staring look.

Calcarea carb. In the cases of lymph-phlegmat= ic children who are remarkably slow in teething, profuse sweat about the head.

Chamomilla. Its indications are - the child must be carried; red on one cheek and pale on the other; cross; starts from the least noise.

Cina often relieves painful dentition in the latter part of the "first course" when they wet their beds and rub their noses a great deal. Dry cough with every tooth.

Coffea. The child is very excitable, altogether too lively.

Ignatia. If child wakes from its sleep, cries & trembles very much.

Ipecac. Great deal of pain, nausea; diarrh= oea of a variety of colors, or else stools of a fer = mented putrid odor - Ipecac suits many suf= ferings of children.

Mercurius. Gums look red; great deal of sal= ivation; green or bloody stools with straining; abdomen very hard. [Every stool.]

Sulphur. The anus looks red and sore after

Creasote. When the pain is very severe - the child wants to be gnawing at its fist. Bad odor from the mouth, and appearance of decay on the teeth which have been cut.

Staphysagria. Child very impressible; teeth do not decay, but are dark colored.

Nux vomica - Great deal of constipation. The sufferings of the child are worse in the morning.

Bryonia. The child vomits its milk immediately after taking it; thirsty; lips dry and parched; prefers quiet.

Opium. Child is very sleepy, but can't sleep and has a red face.

Borax. When there is great wakefulness; children are restless and can't bear a downward motion.

Pulsatilla. The sufferings are worse towards Evening and in a warm place; changable stools.

Antimonium crud. When there is a very white tongue and a good deal of vomiting: Stools generally watery, sometimes they consist of hard lumps and water.

Chinas. Good deal of weakness, painless stools with undigested food; can't bear to be touched.

Arsenicum. When they have painful stools of undigested food. The child grows thinner every day.

Diarrhoea.

Belladonna is the remedy if the child sleeps very much, is dull, drowsy and uneasy; every time the diaper is changed there are pieces of

green stool on it.

Chamomilla. Diarrhoeic discharges either watery or greenish, or like beaten up eggs - chopped stools

Rheum. The children are always straining, even in their sleep - turn themselves over & strain. Strain at stool. The stools may be natural, green, or sour. The child smells sour.

Ipecac. When there's fermented or putrid stools, or stools of a variety of colors; or watery stools.

Dulcamara. Diarrhoea resulting from a cool change in the weather.

Bryonia. Diarrhoea when the weather gets warmer than usual.

Antimonium crud. White tongue and frequent watery evacuations.

Arsenicum. The child is thin, emaciated & looks pale and white; the stools contain undigested food.

Calcarea carb. Head perspires very much, the child is much emaciated.

Sulphur is the remedy for a red anus after every evacuation.

Earache and discharge from the ear.

Pulsatilla. If they are constantly pulling at their ears; worse in the evening.

Chamomilla. When they suffer a great deal, and can't bear the ear touched.

Sulphur. The ear discharges frequently and the child seems better while it continues; when the discharge stops, the pains return.

Calcarea carb. Constant discharge. Temper=

ament lenco-phlegmatic, with open fontanelles.

Causticum. When there is a delicacy about the child.

Erysipelas of Infants.

This complaint often begins at the genital organs and spreads over the buttocks, &c.

Pulsatilla is the first and best remedy.

Belladonna. When the erysipelas is general and is of a very red, scarlet color.

Rhus tox. is indicated in vesicular erysipelas. Rhus tox. affects the surface - Rhus rad acts deeper and simulates phegmonous erysipelas.

Arsenicum. Dry, parchment-like appearance of the skin, very dark-child weak and delicate.

Bryonia. The erysipelas begins at the toes and spreads over the whole body.

Excoriations or Intertrigo.

Often caused by improper nursing - a child should never be powdered - Dry the skin well after washing.

Carbo veg. When the parts are very raw. There seems to be a disposition to produce a raw place wherever the skin folds.

Chamomilla. If the excoriated parts are inflamed and the inflammation extends into the skin beyond. The child can't bear to have it touched.

Lycopodium. The excoriations are disposed to crack and bleed; they smell offensive; the child screams just before passing water.

Mercurius. Always worse at night.

Sulphur. Pimples over the body and itching.

Hepar s.c. When there are little pimples on each side of the raw surface.

Inflammation of the Eyes.

Cause – Exposure to strong light, or to cold.

Aconite is the remedy if the whole eye is red and inflamed, and runs a good deal.

Belladonna. The whole sclerotica is charged with blood; bleeding from the edges of the lids.

Chamomilla. – The lids seem to be most affected the eyes are very sensitive and always closed in the morning.

Euphrasia. When there is much lachrymation, the eyes are "swimming in tears."

Rhus tox. The lids seem to be only affected, There are slight cracks in the external canthus.

Hepar sulph. Pimples around the eye. Useful if the baby has a mercurial taint.

Mercurius. Eyelids swollen, almost closed; the inside of the eye is filled with pus.

Sulphur is the remedy if there is a great deal of itching in the eye and about the body generally.

Nux vomica. The eyes are always worse in the morning.

Arsenicum. The lids are swollen and look dark.

Herpes circinnatus.

Sepia in the highest potencies is the best remedy for ringworm.

Calcarea and Silicea are also important remedies for this complaint

Rhus tox. When there is an erysipelatous inflammation.

Hepar sulph. When distinct pimples keep in advance of the rings.

Arsenicum. A distinct smooth ring causing the hair to fall off. - dry, scurfy eruption.

Baryta carb. This remedy is suitable for dwarfish kind of children.

Clematis. When a miliary eruption keep in advance of the spot.

Natrum muriat., Staphysagria, & Tabacum are sometimes of use.

Incontinence of Urine.

A child should not have incontinence of urine after it is twelve or fifteen months old.

Silicea will answer more frequently than any other remedy, especially when the children are slim - Causticum - if they are better developed.

Cina - They rub the nose and grind the teeth.

Phosphoric acid. When they pass an enormous quantity of pale urine.

Rhus tox., and Belladonna are sometimes useful.

Retention of Urine

Some children will not pass water after they have been born some time - they are restless; cry and manifest a great deal of distress - In such cases

Aconite is the most important remedy.

Pulsatilla may be given if you fail to relieve with the use of Aconitum. It is more particularly indicated by loose slimy stools, &c -

Nux vomica. If costive - We need scarcely ever use more than these three remedies.

Inflammation of Labia.

Mercurius is the best remedy - next Lachesis - then Belladonna

Sometimes there will be a leucorrhoeal discharge - Calcarea will then remove the whole trouble. The parts should be kept clean; a leucorrhoea is often produced by a filthy condition of the parts.

Lockjaw of Infants.

Arnica. If it result from a bruise or fall. From punctures Ledum.

Belladonna. The first symptom will be the inability of the child to swallow. The abdomen very much enlarged.

Mercurius. When the child salivates a good deal, the cervical glands are swollen, the urine offensive, staining the diaper.

Lachesis. When it results from bad milk.

Chamomilla. If there is a real Chamomilla diarrhoea.

The child ought to get rid of the meconium by the 4th or 5th day. When it still continues, and the nurse complains that the stools have not changed, give Mercurius first, followed by Nux, sometimes Ipecac or Lachesis.

Regurgitation of Milk

Ipecac. When the child is evidently surfeited with milk, or if the child should be fed too much

Nux vom. Constipation, or frequent small stools.

Phosphorus. When there is no perceptible cause, the milk pours out pump-like.

Silicea. When the cause is constitutional; the child is delicate.

Calcarea carb. Large fontanelles, open sutures, sweaty head &c.

Prolapsus Ani

Ignatia suits more cases than any other remedy. The bowel comes down at the first desire for stool.

Nux vom. Constipation; the rectum falls after the stool

Podophyllum. Stools all natural, but the bowels are moved often; frequent but natural stools with descent of the rectum. Morning diarrhoea

Mercurius. The Anus comes down very bloody, particularly if it bleeds, or if painful.

Ruta. When the prolapsus comes on in consequence of diarrhoea or dysentery.

Arnica When produced by, or comes down while walking.

Apis mel. Whitish red swelling around the anus; pains in the parts causing the child to jump.

Calcarea is useful in chronic cases.

Deformities

Sulphur. When they result from a want of proper development.

Calcarea In those calcareous states. – large heads, open fontanelles, breast bones stick out a great deal.

Crooked legs in children have been caused to grow straight from the use of calcarea carb.,

Sometimes Silicea when the child is slim and delicate also calcarea phos.

We sometimes meet with children who so disposed to fall down, that they acquire the name of "tumblers". Calcarea is the remedy for those cases.

Warts.

Warts may be removed by Sulphur when they itch a good deal.

Calcarea, Rhus. Dulcamara, & Lycopodium, are important remedies.

When we have pedunculated warts don't tie a string around them, but rather give Thuja, Sepia, or Nitric acid.

Horny warts require Antimonium crud. more particularly.

When we discover that the mother has had the itch, which was driven away by external remedies, give the child Psoricum.

Moles often disappear after vaccinating the child.

Cyanosis. Laurocerasus is the choice remedy.

Calcarea, Sulphur, Digitalis, and Arsenicum are also useful.

Hernia.

Sulphur. When the condition of the child constitutionally, indicates sulphur.

Nux vomica. If there is a great deal of colic.

Chamomilla When the characteristic diarrhoea

of Chamomilla is present, and as persistent as though it were a part of the hernia.

Silicea. Delicate constitutions; slim development.

Veratrum. Constantly cold extremities.

Sniffles or coryza.

Sambucus is the most useful remedy.

Nux vom. Child always worse in the morning.

Chamomilla. The child is cross and fretful; hoarse cough.

Carb veg. In cases similar to Chamomilla.

Dulcamara. The least change of air to cold brings on the sniffles.

Calcarea phos. Perfectly dry coryza; the child can't breathe through the nose; dry nose.

Jaundice.

Chamomilla. When it comes on from a cold.

Mercurius. Salivation, or slimy, bloody stools with tenesmus.

Nux vomica. If there is constipation.

Cholera Infantum.

This complaint may be avoided by properly caring for the babes. Don't keep a child out late at night. An infant should be put to bed at 6 or 7 O'clock. If Hygiene is properly attended to the child will not be likely to have Summer Complaint.

Antimonium crud. Tongue very white; gags a good deal & coughs; offensive slimy stools without tenesmus.

Arsenicum. Cold extremities; intense thirst; drinks often and little at a time; stools offensive,

whitish, or brown; emaciation; aggravation from eating or drinking.

Bryonia. When the attack is developed from the heat of the weather; vomits its food immediately after taking it.

Carbo-veg. May be thought of when Bryonia fails.

Dulcamara is useful when resulting from a change of the weather from warm to cold. or when it is brought on by drinking cold water while warm.

Ipecac. Vomiting of food; bilious diarrhoea.

Mercurius. Bowels always worse before midnight; good deal of perspiration; disgust for food, so great that the sight of it turns the child's stomach – can't bear the sight of food.

Nux vomica. The indications for this remedy are similar to those mentioned under Ipecac.

Veratrum. Vomiting and diarrhoea, followed by great prostration. The least motion aggravates the symptoms; vomiting after taking the least quantity of a liquid. wants everything cold; small involuntary evacuations.

Belladonna. Vomiting of acid, watery fluid, and mucus, and mucus stools.

Chamomilla. Green and slimy diarrhoea.
Not a particle of food must be allowed the child as there is a great danger of bringing on a relapse.

Pertussis – Whooping-cough

Aconitum. When the cough is dry. The child grasps at the throat every time it coughs.

Belladonna. The face becomes very red with every paroxysm of coughing; the eyes are congested, the eyeballs look like clots of blood; yellow ulcer on the tip of the tongue

and around the mouth on the outside. Belladonna is important in the congested or inflamed condition of the brain which sometimes results from whooping cough.

Conium. Cough worse in the night; slight expectoration of a bloody mucus. Scrofulous subjects.

Dulcamara. Cough excited by cold damp weather; every cold spell makes it worse.

Pulsatilla. The cough is loose from the beginning, vomiting of mucous

Ipecac. The spells of coughing come on so rapidly, that the child is hardly able to get its breath, and becomes blue in the face.

Hepar sulphur. Cough with a croupy sound; loose rattling in the bronchial tubes.

Nux vomica, When the cough is hard and dry, requiring much coughing to raise anything, nux is suitable. When coughing they put their hands to their heads; cough worse in the morning; constipation.

Mercurius. The child has a distinct coughing spell, then begins and has another - a kind of double paroxysm. Bleedings from the nose and mouth.

Drosera. The child is paralyzed with cough from midnight till morning, during each time of the violent coughing spells they have to be lifted. Often has a hemorrhage from after the second [illegible]

Senega. Coughing spells [illegible] by [illegible]

Cocculus ind. Spasmodic cough [illegible] power of [illegible] and break up the cough [illegible] a [illegible] cough [illegible] by Chelidonium.

Veratrum alb. Every coughing spell is followed by [illegible] Cold sweat on the forehead.

Cuprum [illegible] the morning after the third coughing [illegible] fit: then no [illegible] of [illegible]

Cupr. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

Cocculus [illegible] Coughing spells brought on by getting up great quantities of expectoration.

Mephitis. The cough is worse most alarming in the afternoon and evening.

Fevers.

In fevers of childhood, either continued or remittent use a single remedy and after waiting twenty four hours if any improvement dread repeat the medicine.

Ferrum phos. If the fever is purely sympathetic in its character.

Belladonna. The aggravation is distinctly in the afternoon: the skin is dry and imparts a burning sensation to the hand. The child lays in a sleepy condition and there is some cerebral irritation.

Sulphur iodide. There is a drowsy condition, nausea and vomiting: drinks often and but little at a time (the thirst in this respect but has not the intolerance of this) and itching rash on the body of the child. Or rather the fever in consequence of a metastasis.

Pulsatilla. Child cannot set up, if it sits up for a little while it gets pale and has to lie down again. It feels a heaviness and faintness if it sits up. Tongue coated yellow dry.

Bryonia. When the child lies in bed with the legs drawn up to the abdomen.

Chamomilla. One red cheek and one pale one.

Arsenicum. Green skinny stools with a good deal of exhaustion: frequent prostration yawning and sighing. Often thirsty [illegible]

[illegible]

Pulsatilla. Fever without thirst; [illegible] of mucus; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible].

Arnica. Involuntary stool and urine; especially in the typhoid state.

Arsenicum. Very great restlessness; thirst [illegible] [illegible] as soon as the child is nearly exhausted and always [illegible] the last part of the night; [illegible] patient [illegible] [illegible].

Lachesis. The patient always awakens [illegible] and thrusts the tongue far out.

Sulphur. [illegible] the anus is red after [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible].

Calcarea carb. Sweaty head; open fontanelles; child large, fat, and plump; [illegible] of a scrofulous type.

China off. The symptoms are all worse [illegible] every other day; [illegible] very copious painless and [illegible].

Ipecac. Much nausea; very dark stools like tar.

Veratrum. Great exhaustion after every stool and cold sweat on the forehead.

Lycopodium. Greatest [illegible] before passing water; red sand in the diaper, which has [illegible] with the [illegible]; [illegible] in the abdomen.

Phosphorus. Profuse diarrhoea [illegible] [illegible] from a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Silicea. The joints are swollen and [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] spondylitis [illegible] the [illegible] of the bones [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. Whitish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Helleborus niger. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Clarus opp. [illegible]

Natrum mur. [illegible]

Lachesis. [illegible]

Nitratella. [illegible]

Ignatia. [illegible]

Cyprum. [illegible]

Cantharis. [illegible]

Sulphur. [illegible]

Chamomilla. [illegible]

Never give a remedy during the paroxysm.

Vaccination.

[illegible]

Diseases of Females

Inflammation and threatened Abscess of the Breasts of nursing Females.

Aconite. Skin hot and suddenly becomes hot, [illegible] pulse full and bounding, [illegible] high fever, with [illegible] pain.

Belladonna is the most powerful remedy. The secretions are a source of trouble like a stone in the [illegible] pain is sudden, strong, lancinating, [illegible] shooting every time they pulsate.

Belladonna is the remedy if the breasts are very much inflamed and the inflammation is chronic, resulting from the [illegible] of the breasts.

Mercurius. If the breast are hard painful lancinating.

Silica hypercedensis. Acts like Mercury in those cases [illegible] remedy. If you are [illegible] Silica, give Mercury first and then Silica afterward.

Phosphorus. Stitching pains through the breasts, [illegible] stitching pains come on after the case has been [illegible] some time.

Hepar sulph. When an abscess threatens [illegible] the formation of pus.

Graphites. When the inflammation is in the [illegible] and nipples caused by a previous [illegible]. Don't forget to give Graphites when you find old hard [illegible] in the breasts of females.

Silicea. Infiltration of the [illegible] with shooting [illegible] has to be followed by [illegible].

Sulphur. In [illegible] when there is great quantity of the [illegible] discharge.

[illegible] Sulph. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] at the [illegible]

Prolapsus Uteri.

Belladonna. When there is a pressing downwards as if the genitals would be forced out. Suppression of the [illegible] [illegible].

Calcarea carb. [illegible] of [illegible] in the parts [illegible] in the uterus, she must [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible].

Nux vomica. [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] hypochondriasis. Prolapsus uteri [illegible] [illegible] sympathies with the stomach, chest and [illegible].

Sepia. In pale, delicate [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] pain in the region of the [illegible] of the uterus. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible].

Arnica. Prolapsus resulting from a fall.

[illegible] is one of the most important [illegible] for prolapsus uteri [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the hypogastrium [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. Great depression of spirits [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Platinum. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] of the neck of uterus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] prolapsus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the suppurating [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] of it [illegible] the suppurating [illegible]

Conium. Much exhausting [illegible] hardness of the [illegible] better [illegible].

Carbo animalis. [illegible] discharge.

Mercurius. Swelling of the labia and [illegible] in the [illegible]; the inguinal glands may be swollen.

Sulphur. The patient [illegible] of weight and heaviness in the [illegible]

Stannum. Great weakness in the chest when talking [illegible]

Kali carb. Piles with prolapsus, the passage large and difficult to evacuate; seems to tire her [illegible] discharge of blood after the evacuation, has to lie down afterwards.

Podophyllum. [illegible] sensation of emptiness in the stomach after stool.

Sometimes the vagina will become prolapsed [illegible] from a [illegible] about the external organs. Mercury is the best [illegible] remedy for this complaint. [illegible] When occurring after an injury Arnica. [illegible] prolapsus of the vagina [illegible] feels better after having connection.

Metritis.

Inflammation of the Uterus.

May be acute or chronic in its character. The acute form is [illegible] more or less fever.

Aconite is more successful in [illegible] the remedy [illegible] constipation and difficulty of urination in connection with it.

Belladonna is [illegible] Dry [illegible] of the patient [illegible]

Ovaria

Inflammation of the Ovary.

Symptoms — [illegible] the [illegible] — the suppurating the [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

Sore tension; it is [illegible] from the use of [illegible] or from high [illegible] [illegible]

Chaca — from debilitating causes or the abuse of the sexual enjoyment. Sleep [illegible] Hypogyna [illegible] Phosphorus [illegible]

Bryonia. When the patient cannot move without aggravating the pain. When he is right [illegible]

Conium. Enlargement and hardness of the ovary with pain [illegible] or with acrid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lachesis. When the left ovary is affected.

Cantharis. Ovarian difficulties with sympathetic symphoromania and dysuria. Platinum in the [illegible] when there is symphoromania without dysuria. [illegible] [illegible] up in the [illegible] hypochondrium.

If the Ovaries have [illegible] Lachesis and the [illegible] [illegible] may [illegible] up the case with Platinum.

Arsenicum. Excessive movement of the foetus [illegible] pain in the ovary. (Dimsey has [illegible] [illegible] on account of the sufferings.) The Arsenic potent [illegible] [illegible]

Colocynthis. Burning Ovarian pain in the ovary [illegible] [illegible] pain in the hypogastrium.

Valeriana. Lancinating pain in the ovary.

Ignatia. When [illegible] of Ovary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Stylagogue [illegible] Phosphorus [illegible] [illegible]

Graphites. When there is a burning, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Cranial Surgery.

[illegible]

Upper Jaw. Stinging pains over the upper maxillary region.

Staphisagria, Jaborandi, Cinnamon, Bluebell, Cyclamen, Graphites, Iodoform, Dirt, Thorax, Alumina, Staphylococcus, Cimicifuga, Cocculus ind., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Bryonia, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Sulphur, etc.,

Ulceration of the mouth and throat of the Uterus.

Belladonna

Ratanhia. stinging pain, burning [illegible] [illegible] constipation.

Sepia. Sense of heat and burning pain in the throat of mouth of the uterus; constipation and sense of weight in the uterus and hands and feet.

Uranates, Lachesis, Cinnamon, Cocoanut. Non-thrivers [illegible] bloody discharge. Cantharis, Staphisagria, Cimicifuga, Ammonia, Iodine, Graphites, Potassa.

Syphilis. If we discover any syphilitic taint about the patient [illegible] need. If we find any mercurial taint.

Lithia. Pains shooting towards anus. If the Nitric Magnesia. Swelling of the inguinal glands on both sides.

Hydrastis. The third consideration is if it [illegible] the tissue of the [illegible]

Staphisagria, Cimicifuga, Cocculus, [illegible] Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Bryonia, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Sulphur.

Fistula in ano.

The [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] often happens in phthisis. It may be known by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] of blood.

[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nitric acid. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the symptoms [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

Ignatia. [illegible] pain shooting back up the [illegible] particularly after stool.

Kali carbonica. Stool large and difficult [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In the 2nd rank we have Plumbum, Arsenicum, Sulphur, Lachesis, Natrum mur. Phosphorus and Sepia.

Arsenicum. When the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Natrum mur. Ulcers with [illegible]

3rd class. Causticum, Silicea, Nux vom., Borax, [illegible], Graphites, Mezereum.

Causticum. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the suffering.

Silicea. Sensation as though the part [illegible] cut with a knife.

Berberis is important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] applicable [illegible] [illegible] the symptoms.

Carcinoma Uteri.

This disease occurs usually between the ages of thirty and fifty. The first indication most always [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stopped. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. If the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hydrocyanic. When there is a prussic odour in the breath the patient will die.

Platinum. Thick black stool escapes from the [illegible] during evacuation and the [illegible] of [illegible] pain.

Cinnamon. Strongly pungent in the report of the evacuations with gastric symptoms like those attending poisoning.

Cocculus. Offensive odour in the discharge [illegible] the stools [illegible] and shallow.

Euphorbia. Violent burning stitches in the rectum [illegible] in the thighs.

Castoreum. Putrid discharge from the [illegible] following of the pit of stomach.

Chelidonium. Intense burning bites from the descending [illegible] often midnight, great anxiety and thirst, frothed [illegible] of the discharge.

Thuja. Cauliflower excrescences which bleed easily and [illegible] pungent odor.

Iodine. When the case is attended with a profuse and burning flow of blood.

When Syphilis is at the bottom of the mischief Mercurius [illegible] and Kali bichromicum are specially indicated.

Musca. Diarrhoea of sporadic cholera type with a stench of decomposing carrion.

China Off. When the mucous appears have developed from loss of vital energy.

Ulmus fulva. Much tenesmus descending and burning pain.

Lachesis. The trouble has [illegible] of the [illegible] left side. It is a bad sign for a [illegible] of blood after the menses have ceased — it usually portends [illegible]

Apply [illegible]

(Continued)

Hepar. When there are [illegible] pains [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] with a sensation of heat, pains in the [illegible]

Silicea. Bloody, putrid discharge from the [illegible]

Sulphur. Burning, itching and profuse discharge [illegible]

[illegible] Thick a [illegible] round the [illegible] they [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible]

Conium. Stinging, darting pains [illegible] in the abdomen and stomach.

(Euphorbia. [illegible] of the right side of [illegible])

Cancer of the Breasts.

Cancer of the breasts usually begins at a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] becomes [illegible] [illegible] is one of the best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This disease often arises from bruises or other injuries.

Conium one of the best remedies when [illegible] Repeat the dose but seldom. The guiding indication for this remedy is a stinging pain in the [illegible]

Phosphorus. When the induration is very much [illegible] this remedy is characterized by a stitching pain, [illegible] in the [illegible]

Creosote. The whole breast is hard, of a bluish red color, with little elevations or protuberances on the [illegible] of the breast these protuberances are covered over with [illegible] being removed, they will bleed.

Lachesis. Bluish red or dark red [illegible] to the [illegible] covered with black streaks of blood.

Belladonna. When are red streaks [illegible] from the part affected.

Arsenicum. Burning pain like [illegible] pricked [illegible]

Hepar sulph. When [illegible]

Cases requiring Antimonials are the [illegible]

[illegible] of the pulse [illegible]

Graphites. This medicine seems to come from the [illegible] it constitutional improvement is to take the place of [illegible] by [illegible]

Congestion of the Liver

Often arises as a consequence of taking cold. Bryonia and Belladonna are first particularly indicated.

Nux vomica and Cocculus are to be preferred if suppression of menstruation also attends. Then be probably followed with the following group viz: Pulsatilla, Bryonia, Cocculus, Nux vomica, and Lycopodium.

Milky or Bilious Tumors.

These tumors are occasioned by the milk collecting in the breasts.

Belladonna, Bryonia or Mercury will cause a resolution.

If they remain a long time they become complicated with Bilious symptoms as the result. In this kind of tumor Calcarea carb., Graphites, Sulphur, Baryta carb., Hepar sulph. calc., and Nitric acid are important.

Cysts

Cysts of various kinds occur in the mammae in females, the ovaries etc.

Serous cysts. Principal remedies are Pulsatilla, Sepia, Calcarea, Graphites, Silicea, Iodine, Lycopodium, Iris.

Sero-mucous generally result from an injury. Silicea, Calcarea, Sulphur, and Carbolic.

Hydatid or Bilious tumors are the result of an hydrogenic condition of the [illegible] system. Sometimes Bryonia, but more often Mercurius [illegible] by [illegible]

Nodes in the Mammae

The most important remedies are.

Graphites, Conium, Chamomilla, Carbo animalis, Clematis, Silicea, Baryta, Bryonia, and Sulphur.

Polypus Uteri.

is more sure than carcinoma uteri, occurring between the ages of 40 and 30 yrs. They are apt to ulcerate in process of time; seldom give any pain, but usually attended with a good deal of haemorrhage.

Calcarea carbonica is the remedy for the majority of cases of this complaint.

Next to calcarea carbonica in order stand Conium, Phosphorus, and Staphysagria.

3rd. Aurum, Hepar sulphuris, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Mezereum, Sepia, Silicia, Thuja.

4th. Belladonna, Gratiola, Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Phos. acid. and Sulph. acid.

Hysteralgia

or Irritable Uterus is of various grades, and is always attended with more or less pain, tenderness, disorders of menstruation &c. It may occur at any time between puberty and 45 years

The most important remedies are

Causticum — The patient is all the time trying to belch wind, but can't succeed — worse after taking least nourishment, or if she tightens her dress — feels better in the warmth.

Phosphorus — Sensation of heat rushing from feet to head

Cocculus Ind. — Great oppression of chest — feels as if a large stone were lying on the sternum. Good

deal of sighing and moaning. Pains running through from stomach to back; fainting; nausea.

Conium — Uterine cramps with digging in the vulva; stitching pain extend from the uterus to the right side of the chest. Irresistable desire to touch something

Plumbum — Sensation as if a string were drawing from abdomen to back.

Ignatia — Much sighing; taking long breaths; sensation of goneness at the pit of the stomach.

Magnesia Muriat. — When the pain extends from the uterus down the thighs. Constipation; stool crumbling

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child and the os pubis, and it should be pushed upward perseveringly in the intervals of pain. Unless this is done, and the head relieved from its retarding influence, we may have a tedious & painful labor."

"When the os is rigid & contracted in the first stage of labor & turned toward the rectum, instead of downward & forward, first influence the patient gently with Chloroform in the following manner:— Pour a little Chloroform into a teacup, hold the edge of the cup to the lower lip of the patient — bringing the open vapor a little over the mouth, but not so as to prevent the free ingress of air both into the mouth & nose; — a nurse can manage this while you watch its effects. Now introduce the forefinger into the rigid os uteri, & while the patient is under the influence of the Chloroform, gently dilate the part by very quietly during each pain, pulling the anterior lip toward the pubis —!"

"To suppress or arrest the secretion of Milk

℞ Glycerine ℥j
Aq. Bub. ℥iv
Tinc Bell ℥ij–M

} Instead of Belladonna Tincture of Aconite may be used, or one dram of Iodide of Potash.

Moisten a flannel with a saturated solution of Camphor in Glycerine, and apply it over the breast. This will often check the secretion of Milk very quickly.

If the breasts are "Caked" with impending abscess a warm decoction of one ounce of the root of Phytolacca decandra to the quart of water." — —

There is a condition of the ovaries which frequently occurs after manual labor or abortions, in which Conium & Kali-Brom. are very serviceable. It is an engorged or inflammatory state, accompanied by extreme pain, sometimes of a lancinating, at others of a pressing spasmodic character: externally the ovary may be felt through the parietes, swollen and sensitive. A vaginal examination discloses a tumor pressing the uterus & vagina from its normal position. Painful urination is a frequent concomitant symptom. The prompt use of Conium internally & externally & used as a vaginal injection will subdue the disease in a very short time.

The Kali Brom – has been used by me in similar cases for more chronic & obstinate characters with good results. I usually give one grain of the Kal. Bromuratum every 2 or 3 hours (with amount of [illegible]

— // —

Gelseminum according to Dr E. M. Hale will relax rigid muscular fibres with much more certainty than any other drug. May be given with much benefit in rigidity of the O. in five drop doses repeated a few times very often during the progress of an otherwise natural labor, the anterior lip will be found tumefied & wedged in between the head & pt.

Podophyllin. We have a pretty good knowing of this agent, yet it is not generally used. Like Aloes & nux vomica, its action is upon the nerves, vessels & mucous membrane of the rectum, and by reflex action, upon the other pelvic viscera. It causes dysentery; haemorrhoids, prolapsus ani & uteri, congestion of the uterus, premature menses and abortion. It seems also to cause a great deal of ovarian irritation. Cimicifuga racemosa. Macrotin. Possesses great curative powers over diseases of the female generative organs. In all severe uterine ailments it is the great "sheet anchor" of the eclectic school. Its profound action upon muscular, fibrous, & nervous tissues give it a great range; in rheumatic, neuralgic, spasmodic, & even inflammatory conditions of the uterus it is vituperated but by bere Amp I have used it in such affections, as well as in hysteria, dysmenorrhoea, congested cervix uteri, and prolapsus, with happy effect. In suppression of the lochia it is the most absolute specific; in the so called spinal irritation of females it is important. Vide R. Amer. Jour. of Homoeop. May 1860 about vile Treat.

For Pruritus, or ulcerations of Vagina use injections of tincture of Podophyllum, weak dilution of Ammonia, or Borax & morphine solution (Meigs prescription ℞ Borax ℥ss
Aq. Rosae ℥vj.
Murias Sulph gtt vj. M.)

Ulceration of the os. The patient use of Arsenicum and Macrotin, with daily injections of weak Calendula water, or chlorate of Potash, or a dilution of tincture of Hydrastis Canad.

Aletris farinosa - Aletrin - This remedy has been known to cause abortion and premature & profuse menses. The blood discharged is generally black & coagulated; the pains are pressing, distensive, with a great heaviness in the uterine region. It is homoeopathic to congested & engorged state of the womb & ovaries; & atonic conditions of these organs & the ligaments of the uterus. It has cured many cases of premature & profuse menstruation and prolapsus uteri, & has prevented many threatened abortions.

Caulophyllum - Caulophyllin - It has caused abortion and premature and scanty menses, with some spasmodic pains; it is more homoeopathic to spasmodic, irritative, and neuralgic conditions of the womb than to congestion. It is useful in atonous inflammation of the vagina and so; & false pains preceding labor, dysmenorrhoea, after-pains, prolapsus & rheumatism uteri. In slow labor with feeble pains it is better than Ergot.

Hydrastis - Canadensis. Hydrastin. This is one of the most valuable among all our indigenous remedies. It much resembles Chinat & Iron in its effects upon enfeebled muscular tissue. But it is upon mucous membranes that its action is the most noticeable - it causes congestion inflammation, with unhealthy ulcerations. King says: "When taken in very large doses, I have known decoction of the Golden-seal to produce to produce excessive secretion from the mucous surfaces of the mouth and nose, so much so that the secretions were removed by the patients in long tenacious threads or pieces". And this is its effect upon all the mucous surfaces, yet they (the (Eclectics) use it successfully in similar blennorrhoeas!

It has cured bad leucorrhoea, with discharge of yellow tenacious mucous, or ulceration of the vagina & uterus with discharge of bloated excoriating pus. Of analogues are Kali Bichromicum, Sulphurous, Iodine, & Kali Chloricum.

Note found between pp. 18-19
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible] just stage of the Pioneer
[illegible] buried in Tibet
when she go about to go to
sleep warm blankets have
been her bed - starting for
the far [illegible] where we
[illegible] - [illegible]

Here our cabin my dear
in Bunch of brush
[illegible]
[illegible] a Number of [illegible]
[illegible] region of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Friday, morning

Dr Street

I wish you would send me some medicine for the girls, when they have their courses, they suffer so much pain, are so very free about eight-days, as bad the last day as the first; the pain is almost like the cramp colic, Mother says you would relieve the pain if I would tell you; so please send me something for them.

M. F. Gilman

Note found between pp. 36-37
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

Reproduction is essentially a phenomenon or rather a function of life and the manner in which it takes place is varied as we ascend or descend the scale of organized ~~kind~~ beings. In plants which constitute the lowest order of the organic kingdom and also among those animals that nearly resemble plants reproduction is simply a multiplication and occurs in two ways. Viz Fissiparous or by division - and Gemiparous or budding - As we advance in the scale we find among the higher tribes of Animals the true Generative process - which consists in the union of the contents of two dissimilar cells - the "Sperm cell" & the "Germ cell". In order to effect a union of the "sperm" with the "germ cell" the concurrence of two different systems of genital organs, which are set apart for the formation of these two kind of cells, is indispensible - Neither the Male nor the female is endowed with the independent power of reproduction -

Page 44 - Boy - Offer first [illegible] of opposite [illegible] with my mouth - & by second cup - [illegible] I have to move -

Cells C. Leucophlegmat - Can I see the sperm air [illegible] - [illegible] 3 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] truly hot & [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] where it [illegible]
and where on the contrary it
is the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the
complete [illegible] of the [illegible]
contents of the volume —
Upon the first [illegible] in
consideration of the various
causes which [illegible] the
[illegible] will be of [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] hard [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] these causes of [illegible] have
[illegible] and both of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] — it [illegible] be
[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] —
[illegible] — by [illegible] of the
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible] and the [illegible]
morbid condition [illegible]
in place to leading to the death
of the foetus are many. The
Comp. Medical Board Cases,
of Charleston - it might be said for
of been those found with the
minute and apply more such
transfusion means at our disposal
forward of correct this.
~~[illegible]~~ the general causes, the
Syphilis and those states of the
system which can apt to produce
a more or less direct influence
upon the fecundity of the foetus.
Syphilis also exerts a marked
& unfavorable influence upon the
system. Prof. Simpson & others
inflammatory effects have also
been known to produce abortion.
Syphilis & Hymen have frequently
caused the death of the foetus.

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

3

Undoubtedly there must be interposition a predisposing cause the many dying trivial in them selves to call the accident in some woman which to others than ~~[illegible]~~ pregnant women remain unaffected by the severest injuries.

It is in ~~[illegible]~~ this direction that we hope to elucidate the many baffling results have been obtained by Surgeon Morris Priestley & Dreaded many cases of this kind to by the foreceps

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

The few remarks I shall offer on this subject will be chiefly in answer to the proposition which is to be drawn in terms of natural division in proper & the subsequent treatment of the accident —

The only of naturally divides it self into prevention. The means of relief to women in case prevention is ineffectual, & the subsequent management —

[illegible]

[illegible]

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

Section — 1

Treatment of

Preventive & protective
protection in event of
penal prosecution

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] to
for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
that the [illegible] [illegible] —
The Necessity which [illegible] [illegible] very
fortune & ~~[illegible]~~ perseverance and
[illegible] are [illegible] the prominent [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]

If the [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~
of a potato [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with little
trouble and often [illegible] [illegible] =
[illegible] in the Club [illegible]
[illegible] ?

After the 2nd minute the
[illegible] [illegible] later [illegible] [illegible] =
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
there is sufficient [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Note found between pp. 42-43
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1

May 20 – We called in haste about 2 P.M. to see Mrs Ella Nixon – about 60 / months pregnant – for the first time – Found her ~~[illegible]~~ distressed by pressure of the weighing women – She was making a screaming noise & strong vocalizing from one side of the throat & the other – this state of things continued for about one minute after my arrival – She became quiet & sighed her sighs ceased – began to breathe the regular & normal rhythm of the mouth towards the right side – then the eyes & head in same direction & then the mouth side & breathing with a deviation of about one inch in very pronounced convulsions with a tremulous ring of the sound in inspiration finally the fibres became fixed lightly together & strong muscles of the body

Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

affecting ~~[illegible]~~ Her face in a state of [illegible] Upon entering features became deadly & the yellow ejected from the mouth mixed with blood from the wounded tongue. Her breathing sighing & finally the convulsion after lasting a minute or two passed off by a relaxation of the muscles, & the patient lapsed into a comatose condition with stertorous breathing – Upon inquiring into the circumstances of the case I was informed that she had been about the house as usual & was in the morning – had partaken of a light breakfast about twelve – shortly after which she complained of a pain in her head & was put up stairs & laid down – her sister had gone up to see her & she was lying about in a delirious condition – ~~[illegible]~~ & the washboard containing some linen was lying upon the floor – Upon being [illegible] she [illegible]

She had been troubled with
an unfavorable appetite
for some days & been four
days previously had her bowels
had been relieved to a
much greater - Regarding
the Pain as arising from so Cold
I prepared some Bell 1x in water
& as soon as the bowels had
become regular enough to admit
of it administered I gave her
a teaspoonful - In a few minutes
she became upon strong footing
the settles was continuing for the
15 minutes when she suddenly
became quiet & had a recur
rence of the morning
movements before described -
Bell was administered after each
stool which occurred at inter
vals of about 2 or 3 minutes -
until 11 pm when I sent for a
Quarter - Hydrocy ac & Chloroform
the convulsions coming harder with

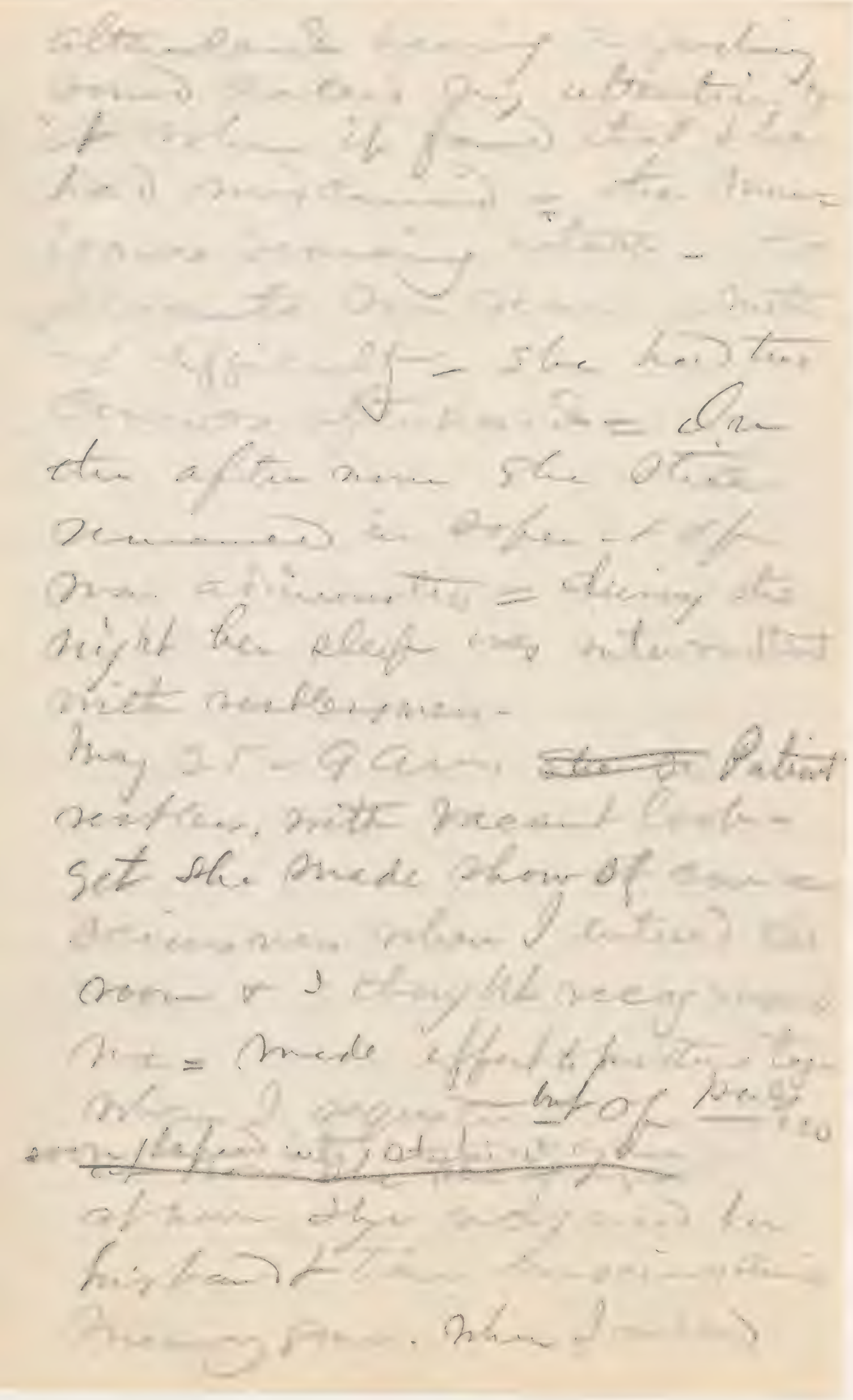
Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

the [illegible] of stations & hiring
boating — longest of the feature
most more besides — we gave
her a long draft of effervescing
diluted & with about 20 or 30
tumblerfuls of water — also gave
her an injection of turpentine followed
by a copious enema from the
bowels — the remaining of a
ready bottle of fluid extract
the enema was continued & we
soon saw that in the same order
that having emptied from
examination of the urine
secretion — an sufficiently
flatter to make out a bronchial
pneumonia (not at bottom) —
a draught of Chloroform was
at about 2 p.m. o'clock thrown
up into the rectum with a little
cup full of milk — the enema
was following was lighter &
more as time elapsed before
the commencement of another

Was about the same in intensity with the attacks from the time they seemed to be better increased in frequency - 3 or 4 in the hour - about 10 o'clock - attempt was made for some time to deliver the mind sufficiently to use chloroform but without any decided effect about midnight began to administer - the condition of the patient was frightful during the short interval she would remain with the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Doubtless you have already heard more from the mouth bearing the poetic [illegible] with a [illegible] living infants & ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] in [illegible] town day, but she became unable to recognize - the [illegible] take a bottle for myself

Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

She moved offensively between
the stove and instead of closing
her eyes she moved about
with them widely staring & some
times stood as if [illegible]
Occasionally moved her feet as if
which she moved fairly into the
[illegible] Fortune for a little
while & sometimes she [illegible]
her hand forward her head
her head & shuddering thus
to the side of your anatomy
to the intense heat between the
[illegible] — Oblivion [illegible]
her [illegible] & [illegible] on the
[illegible] permitted. It's
the effect of grief her & Oblivion
[illegible] with [illegible]
friendly — about a foot &
the [illegible] [illegible] — the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to foot right [illegible]



attendance being [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of whom if found that she
had [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] — She had two
[illegible] [illegible] = On
the afternoon she [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] = during the
night her sleep was intermittent
with restlessness –
May 25 – 9 a.m. ~~[illegible]~~ Patient
restless, with frequent [illegible] –
yet she made show of [illegible]
[illegible] when I entered the
room & I thought very [illegible]
[illegible] = made effort to [illegible]
when I [illegible] — but of [illegible]
[illegible]
after [illegible] she [illegible] her
husband [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. When I [illegible]

Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

Thus afternoon. 5 P.M. She said "I did not know Mother had been so ill" – 10 P.M. Stimulant taken off – Urine – She had not passed any for 24 hours. Said she felt better – complained of most aching all over –

May 26 1 A.M. Pulse 120 S. have observed Rash flushed this evening. Very night – taking frequently – restless & complaining of aching in limbs head & other bones which in spite of efforts to prevent it – Appeared severely – & very thirsty – tongue disposed to be dry & slightly coated – tenderness over lower portion of bowels – noticed in which distinct & looking patch of rose offence about navel – about 5 A.M. Pulse 120 – Sensibility appears does not remember [illegible] Stimulant before to be [illegible] had a slight movement of bowels

3

May 27 – Pulse 132 – Respirations 52
Skin hot, tongue [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
Streptococcus [illegible] over water constantly
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] – [illegible]
temperature [illegible] – [illegible] – 104
Bleeding [illegible] participated – [illegible]
[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
tongue [illegible] – [illegible] had [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
from bowels – [illegible] [illegible] –
[illegible] +V. V –

May 28 – 10 A.M. Pulse 132 –
Respiration 44. Temp 102.5 –
Patient not [illegible] – tongue
moist slightly coated with white
fur – [illegible] quite [illegible]. Takes
chicken broth – [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

If I pain the hunting around
the affected part of abdomen
leads of abdomen on rectal pain
that pressure on intestines which
is terrible to the right side same
pain - She cannot lie upon
right side, but lays on her
left or on back with legs ex-
tended - Complexion waxy and
of bad color & covered with pal-
ish have been left on abdomen
involuntarily during unconscious
delirious effects - Slept during
night very good, passing water
during the past 12 hours which
was normal & healthy - a slight
incontinence has occurred on the
first morning -
12 P.M. - Complain now of
the pain in abdomen down
[illegible] which stops
[illegible]
[illegible] bad, - like [illegible]

standing in open vessel for a day
or more – This morning the bowl
of the catheter for 2 inches was
[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] Pulse & T. 98 ——

(May 29 — 10 A.M.
Pulse 120. Resp. 44 – Temp.
[illegible] not taken – Hands & feet
cool – [illegible] & [illegible] left
[illegible] – [illegible] time [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
complaining of the [illegible] in
[illegible] side of the [illegible] of
weight & pressure in pelvis – Hand
[illegible] large [illegible] [illegible] – =
[illegible] this morning – the first [illegible]
yesterday [illegible] – [illegible]
in bowels [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
5 P.M. Pulse 120 – Temp. [illegible]
more [illegible] [illegible]

Note found between pp. 68-69
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible] of pressure in abdomen [illegible] - can lie in the position comfortably except on left side with knees flexed - No metrorrhagia or metrostaxis [illegible] [illegible] in pressure in abdomen yet she despairs makes her feel sick all over when I press there

Aorm 1st & 2d 10 P.M. Pulse 140 - Temp 102.5 - complains of feeling hot yet then suffered from perspiration & sordes on lips & teeth floor flooded of tissue [illegible]

May 30 10 a.m.

Pulse 132. Temp 102.5, Resp 42

Tongue coated at sides, with brownish fur not dry - Had one large fecal stool at 6 a.m. [illegible] 5 & has - Still hot but [illegible] night sweat before can move about bed & does not feel so [illegible]

5 P.M. Pulse 132. Temp 102.5 Resp [illegible] has not been so thirsty & [illegible] slept a good deal

10 P.M. Pulse 132 Temp 102 Resp [illegible] lies on right side comfortably -

The [illegible] of abdomen [illegible] feeling of heat while her hands & feet felt cold to the touch [illegible] a flushing of the cheeks -

Note found between pp. 82-83
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

Note found between pp. 82-83
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

The inside internally of the Fallopian tube, corresponding, which is here elongated towards the ovary, is lined with ciliated epithelium, & the movement of the cilia, which is directed from the ovary to wards the uterus, produces a stream of circumfluent fluid, in which the egg is necessarily drawn towards the narrow portion of the tube & subsequently conducted into the cavity of the uterus -

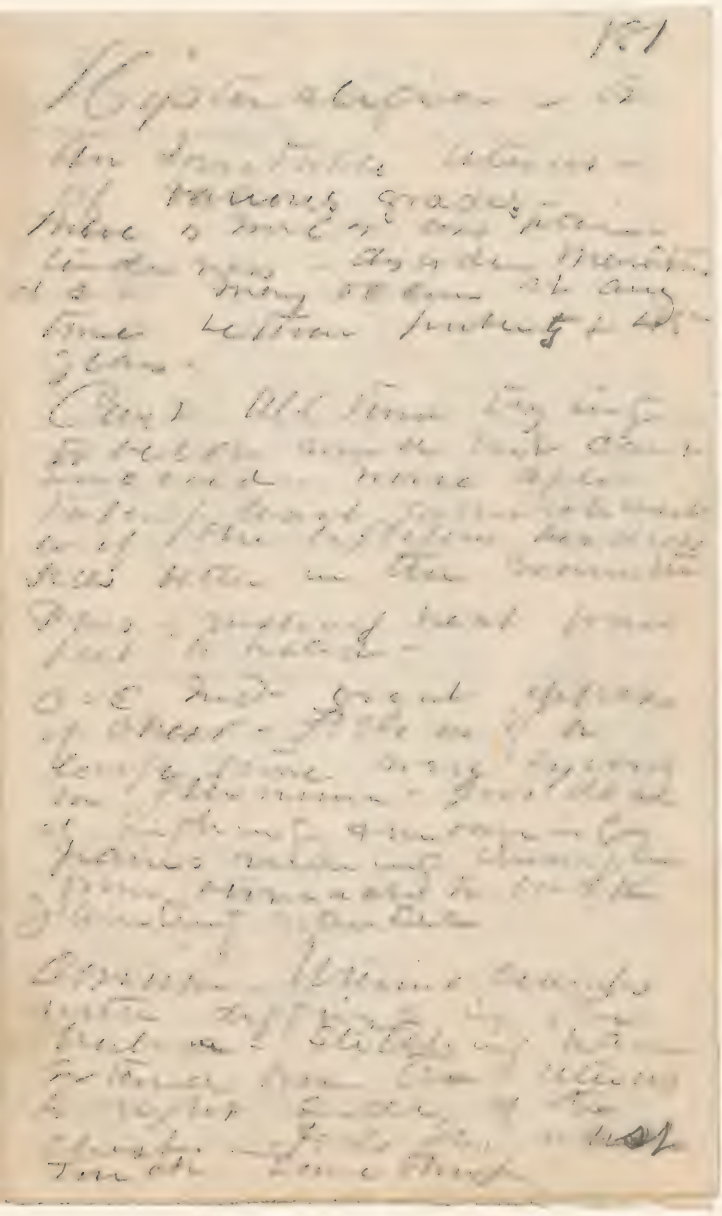
The egg immediately upon its discharge from the ovary, is ready for impregnation. If semen into vagina happens to take place about this time, the egg & the spermatic fluid meet in some part of the female portion of the passages & fecundation is accomplished. If on the other hand coitus does not take place, the egg passes down to the uterus unimpregnated, has its vitality after a short time, & is finally carried away with the uterine secretions.

Note found between pp. 142-143
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



Note found between pp. 142-143
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

162

Head. Sensation as of steam issue streaming from head to back.

Eyes. Pain between eyes and long recess pain on side of nose at back of orbit.

Mouth. When he [illegible] food from the stomach the [illegible] large quantity stool.

Nose. Patient [illegible] some in the morning.

Back. Clothing hurt in the hypogastrium.

Leg. Sense of pressure at bottom of the foot of the [illegible]

Glans. When the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] with the hand.

Hips. When the [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] from the

Small of the back 183

Nat Mur - Uterine cramps with burning & cutting in the pelvis

Sulfur - Uterine cramps with pain from sacrum to pubes -

Sep - When the uterus falls or if it moves much - She crosses her legs to keep it in - dragging pain feeling at the bit of stomach darting at the neck of the uterus -

Stannum - She can't walk far because it makes her weak in her chest

Vag - Lithiter

of various kinds - Jessica

Vag histeria - not vag histe

Puls - Sulfic - Lycop Calc Sulfu

the most important - Nux -

Nit ac - Con - Myra - Petrol

Caus - Sep - Lach - Phos -

Note found between pp. 142-143
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

164

When called upon to prescribe for a patient our great aim should be to cure him -

Large swell about the knee of not sensitive is cured by Hep

If very sensitive & tender Silicea -

Bell - When red streaks 177
radiate over the
breast from the part affected
Ars - Burning pains like
fire - putrid ulcers -
great exhaust - emaciat
Hep Sul - When the ulcer
or indurat is surrounded
by little ulcers -
Cast Amms - Indurat -
& empty sore feeling at pit
of stomach
Graph - Indurat's seem
to arise from old cicatrices
A constitutional improve
ment be the 1st manifest
of an improvement -

Employment of Biers
often in cases of failing
circ - Bry - Bell
Some time carries cases
of ver mer strict -
Pulse - Bry - Cinnam - Sulph
Lycop -

Milk or butter turns
curd by milk or cream
fetus - Not hampered
in exact -
Bell Bry - Merc Nit

Note found between pp. 142-143
of original J.G. Streets manuscript

178 Cause absorption
of these tumors de-
mand a long time &
become encysted - will
become a fatty tumor
Calc Graph - Sulph - Bay C
Hep - Nit ac

Cysts - Of various kinds
Serous - Sanguineous &c
Serous kind - Bell - Graph
Rhus Sulph - Sili Arn
Lycop - Ars

Sero Mucus - Generally
result from an injury
Ars - Con - Sulph - Lach

Lipoma or Fatty tumor
the result of a Hypertro
phy - of a Sebaceous Mallo
Bryo - Calc - Iod - Anti
Sulph - Lycop - Alumina

Hypertrophy of Parenchyma
of breast - usual confined
to one breast -
Calc - Nat Mur - Ant Cris -
Lycop -